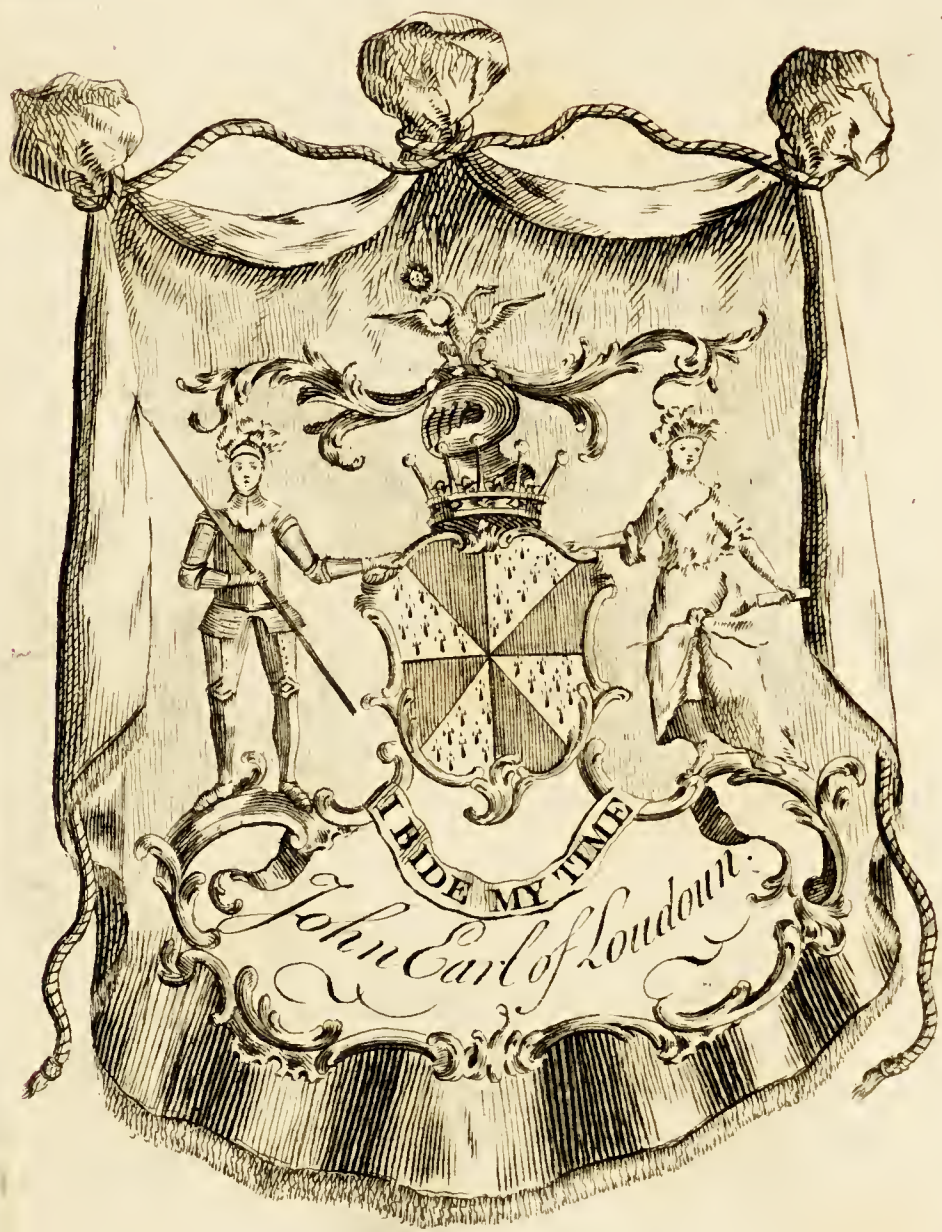


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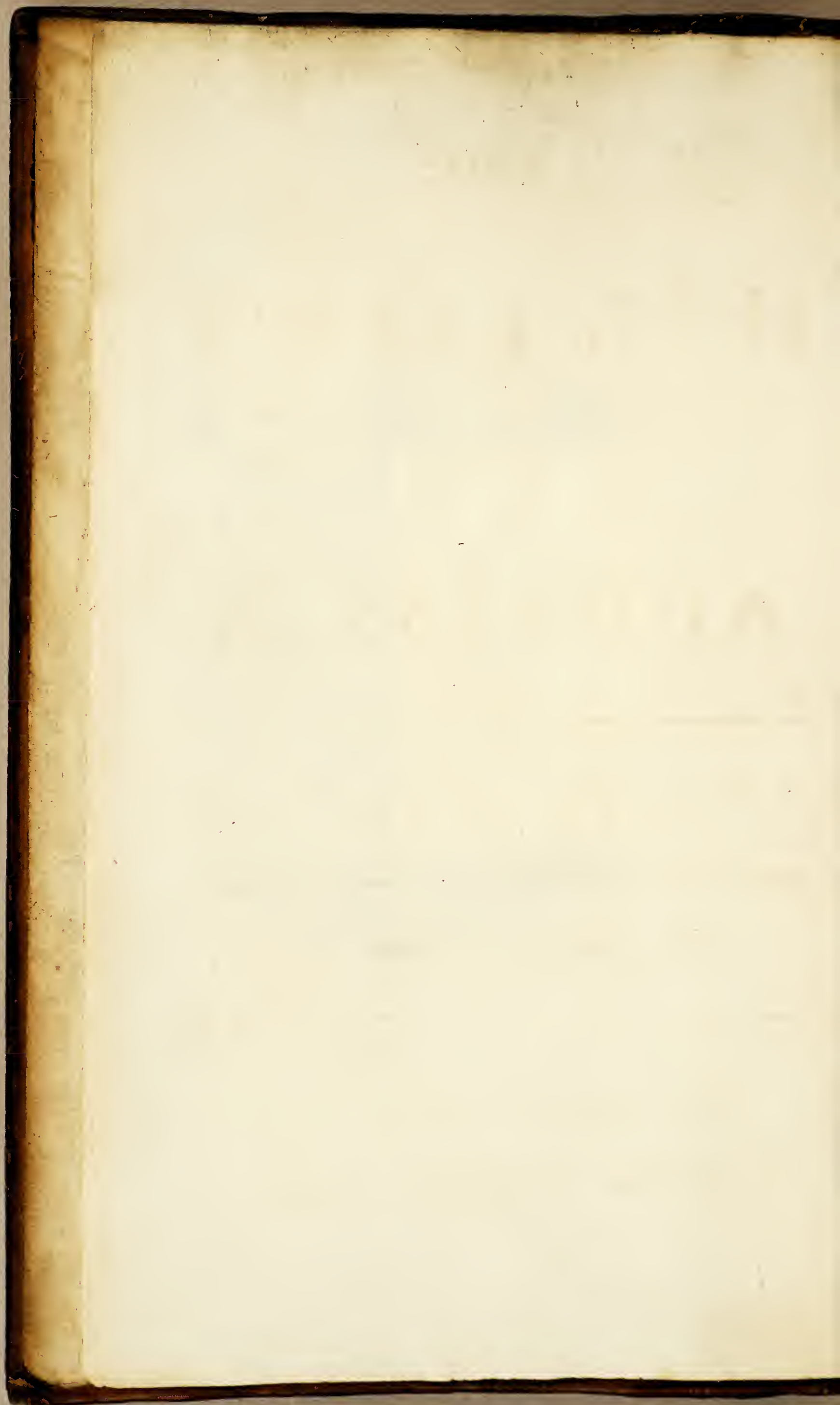


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THE
HISTORY
OF
ADDRESSES.

By One very near a Kin to the Author of the
T A L E of a T U B.

Diu multumque desideratum.

L O N D O N,
Printed in the Year 1709.

1777

MISSOURI

MISSOURI

MISSOURI

T O

W — B — Esq,

S I R,

WHAT wou'd the World have said if the *History of Addresses* had appear'd without an Address of this Kind? To which *History* an *Epistle Dedicatory* seems as *Natural* as 'tis sometimes *Necessary*.

I know very well you'll start at the very naming the Word *Necessary*, and wonder to hear any Man apply *Necessity* to a Thing which by the *Learn'd* and *Judicious* is lookt upon as one of the most *trifling* and *useless* Things in the World.

But, Sir, 'tis *necessary* to the Man who *dedicates*, tho' by no Means so to him to whom the *Dedication* is made. You'll soon guess wherein that *Necessity* consists; and you may depend upon it that is the true Reason of all the *Epistles* you see before all sorts of *Books*; for he who does not expect

A 2 Money

The Dedicatory Address.

Money expects *Favour*, tho' if that *Favour* is worth any thing, 'tis as hard to be come at as *Gold*, and for very good Reasons, because 'tis what is often by an extraordinary Secret converted into that ador'd Metal. If by serving one Man I can get him something, by serving another I may get something my self — The Matter is plain.

Favour and *Money* are synonymous, and he who tells this Minister or that Favourite he is so far from the Thoughts of *Mercenary* Rewards, that he gives him all his Flattery out of meer Good-will, and attributes Qualities to him he never was possess'd of, out of pure Respect to his Person, at the Bottom means no more than an Errant Poet, who looks upon the *Dedication* of his Play as good a *Fund* as his Third Night, and never fails casting it up at twenty Guineas in the *Scheme* of his Profits.

But as fair as the Prospect is, and as *necessary* as his Epistle may be, he is often disappointed in that promising Branch of his Revenue, and by extream Deficiency is oblig'd in private to prove the Necessity of the Matter in much more expressive Terms, tho' not often in more effectual.

The Dedicatory Address.

Dedications were formerly as good a Commodity as *African* or *Sword Blade* Stock. 'Twas happy Times when as soon as a Book was ready to be launch'd, five or six notable Persons put in for the *Epistle*; an Author needed not then be at the Trouble of getting Drunk with the *Footmen*, or borrowing Money to bribe the *Steward* to procure *Leave*: Enough were at the Market before he open'd, and he needed only set his Price.

But Authors abus'd this Happiness, and made Gentlemen give unconscionably for saying what neither they, nor the *Patron*, nor the World believ'd a Word of which was a *Corruption* in the Affair of, *Dedication* that tended very much to the bringing its Credit low. Indeed if they had spoken Truth the Patron might have often had an Action against them instead of standing in their Debt, for I am told by the *Learned* in the *Law*, a Man may speak a Truth as apparent as Day, and yet be guilty of *Scandalum Magnatum*, which seems very reasonable, because if there were not some Men, of whom Truth is not to be spoken, there wou'd be none but might probably incur the Scandal of being *Fools* and *Knaves*; and how indecent wou'd such an Insinuation be to any thing that is *Right Honourable* by the *Statute*,

The Dedicatory Address.

I beg your Pardon for keeping you so long about a Business which is of so little Importance to you, and to interrupt you in what is of such Importance to your self and all Mankind, as is that about which, for your Pleasure you employ your self in the Country; but if I thought it proper to tell the World what it is, perhaps they wou'd not think it any ways foreign to the Subject; on but the contrary, they wou'd, I believe, agree, that *Patrons, Authors and Dedications* are all very near akin to it: We will keep this Jest to our selves tho' we say it so publickly, and since we have been at so much Trouble upon the Publick, pretend to a Liberty to manage it a little here as we please; if they do not like it let 'em go on to the *History*; neither you nor I shall vex much about it.

I intended to send this Book and this Letter to you in good plain *Manuscript*, but my Mind alter'd, and the Printer having little to do, I bid him save me the trouble of a fair Copy, and so you have 'em both in *Print*.

To return to the Matter immediately in hand. *Dedications* were fine things when the Price was settl'd, so much for a *Folio*, so much for a *Quarto*, &c. so much for one *Volume*, so much for *two*, so much for a *Play*,

The Dedicatory Address.

Play, so much, I was going to say, for a Sermon; but I think there was never any Price set on those Epistles. A Parsonage now and then came in that Way, and the *Parson* paid as much for it, as the *Poet* for his Purse of Gold. You'll imagine what it cost both of 'em; no less than what some People value as preferable to Gold, Sincerity and a good Conscience.

The Dearest Dedications of all, were those the Patrons wrote themselves, for as Lavish as Poets and Authors were in their squandering away all the Vertues, all the Arts, all the Graces and Endowments of Body and Mind on their *Patrons*, most of whom had never heard of 'em before they read the *Epistle*, 'twas found that when a *Patron* wrote the Dedication himself, the Flattery was so flagrant, it cou'd not be sign'd without a double *Premium*. Those who Read their *Dedications* before hand, paid also something extraordinary for such an Advantage, because a Man with a Dash of his Pen might say as much in his own *Favour* as is worth twenty Pound, after the Author had done him more than Justice by *Hearsay*.

But the War that was so fatal to all *Trade* in general spoilt this. People cou'd not buy *Books*, much less *Dedications*. So they were run down as Base and Unworthy, one Gen-

The Dedicatory Address.

tleman to *give* and another to *accept*. As Money grew scarce, the Scandal encreas'd upon 'em, and 'twas reckon'd almost as an Affront for a Man to ask it. Authors help'd make up the number of Duns, they became in time as terrible; and when once 'twas a Fashion to neglect *Dedications*, they were forc'd to be at as much trouble to Obtain a Permission or a Reward, as to get a Place at Court. Nay I am told some have got Places only to prevent their carrying on this *Epistolary* Traffick. Authors were oblig'd to descend to Citizens and Country Gentlemen, and to lye in wait for the latter at Hide-Park corner, to get a *Leave* out of 'em before they knew what was the Consequence of it. True it is, this resourse has prov'd a very miserable One, and to go three or four times to a Citizen's House for a Guinea a time, and attend at a Country Gentleman's Lodging from Morning to Morning, for two or three broad Pieces according as the Graziers Bag holds out, has been a great baulk to Business; 'tis like Fishing for Gudgeons where the Bait is worth as much as the Fish. 'Tis to be hop'd, that this will mend among other *Trades*, if *Peace* shou'd come upon us, and that all the trouble Authors will be at for the future, will be to wipe off a little of this Lord's Haughtiness, of the others Affectation, to be mortify'd by one and tir'd by the
the

The Dedicatory Address.

the other. To wait three or four Hours at a *Levee*, make three or four low Bows, give three or four foolish Looks, and be dismissed with as much as will buy at least a *Peruke*; tho' if we consider Matters rightly, 'tis hardly possible for this Commodity to rise much, while there are others which consume what shou'd be divided among them, as Cards, Dice, &c. Is it reasonable that a Gentleman shou'd deny himself his own Satisfaction to gratify that of another Man. Who wou'd give ten Pound the less in a Gown for a Mistress, to buy an Author a Suit of Cloaths? How can this be expected? If the Reformers got more ground, if the Costly Vices were not so furiously in Vogue, perhaps People of Quality wou'd be at a little more Expence on their Follies, and among them Vanity wou'd have an especial Consideration.

Notwithstanding what has been insinuated against these Epistles, those who think they are in themselves *Ridiculous*, will never be able to carry their Point till they can Prove that *Praise* is Folly, and *Heroism* not worth taking notice of. That all the most illustrious of the Ancients were Fools, and among the rest, your good Friends *Virgil* and *Horace*; that all the greatest of the Moderns were Coxcombs, and among the rest your good Friends *Lock* and *Stepney*. It may be
said

The Dedicatory Address.

said they did not write Epistles for Money. 'Tis granted if you will have it so, but what do you mean by it? That they had no Views of Advantage, that they did it for the sake of doing it. He who does not want 500 Pounds, may want a Place of 500 Pounds a Year. That is not mercenary you'll say, let the World judge of it. Indeed there's no Dishonour to a Man in accepting of the Reward due to his *Industry*, &c. when he says only such things as are allow'd to be Truth by all the World; tho' he may say 'em with more Elegance, and give 'em a Turn that strikes more than in a common Expression.

There is no manner of Reason why an *Author* shou'd not expect *Contribution* from the *Publick* for his *Labours*, if those Labours are acceptable; and those who charge such as are paid with being *Mercenary*, may with much juster Grounds accuse some Professions, as such which carry with them magnificent Titles, as *Honourable*, *Worshipful*, *Reverend*, &c. and sometimes with a *Right* tack'd to each of 'em. *Boileau* understood these things as well as any of our Nice and Delicate Judges.

The Dedicatory Address.

*Je sai qu'un noble Esprit peut sans Honte &
sans Crime*

Tirer de son Travail un Tribut Legitime.

A Noble Soul without or Crime or Shame,
A Lawful Tribute for his Works may Claim.

This Tribute is paid with so much the more Unwillingness, by how much the more Men are oblig'd to add something to it, which they do not care to part with, and that is *Esteem*. True it is, they have no great Occasion to be at a double *Expence* on that Score. And our *Authors* are generally pretty well satisfi'd, if they have the *Money* without the *Fame*.

Few are willing to be paid in their own Coin, or take Flattery for Flattery, if they were, there wou'd be not many more good Poets, &c. than we hear of at present; most of those that have been made so, for 'tis now a days a sort of Creation, have acquir'd their *Character* by *Parties* in *Parnassus*, and who's there that does not know how serviceable *Parties* are in giving *Characters*. Had Sir J—— P—— been ever talk'd of, if it had not been for *Tacking*? Had Mr. B—— been ever thought a *Virtuoso*, had not *High-Church*
come

The Dedicatory Address.

come up. And thus we might go on to another *History*, but you'll have enough of it before you have done with this, so we shall leave these worthy Gentlemen and their Fame to the Immortality of a Faction, which generally is of the duration of a Bissextile. For is not Sir *H—— M——* who was a *Politician* seven Years ago, now reckon'd among the number of common Men——? I cannot help digressing, Sir, you must excuse me here, and for your Encouragement I will not be guilty of it in the *History*.

There are some Men blest with such distinguishing Qualities, that none can doubt of their having them, and certainly to Record 'em as far as we can, or assist towards their being transmitted to Posterity, for the Example of others, is far from Adulation: To say the Duke of *Marlborough* is a Man of equal Courage and Conduct, my Lord *Godolphin* an excellent States-man, and Manager of the Publick Treasure, my Lord *Wharton* a zealous Lover of his Country, my Lord *Somers* a Man equally eminent in the State and the Republick of Letters, my Lord *Hallifax* no less Polite than Experienc'd in publick Affairs; and we might go on to a great Length with these Observations: Is this Flattery? Is this what may not be said, and be heard without Blushing? Tho' express'd with all the Beauty of Language and Strength of
of

The Dedicatory Address.

of Wit ; for what more do those Mean who extend their Panegyrick to whole Pages ? So that Epistles Dedicatory are not ridiculous things of themselves as some fanſie. To give Inſtances of the abuſe of 'em, will do them no more Prejudice, than if we ſhou'd inſtance how the beſt things are liable to Corruption, and how near *Vertue* borders on *Vice*, to put Men out of humour with *Vertue* and every thing that's good in *Ethicks*.

However, to take away all grounds of Offence, I wiſh this cou'd have been call'd a *Letter*, and a *Letter* it had been call'd, if the *Bookſeller* whoſe *Judgment* is always *infallible* with the *Author*, had not declar'd that it wou'd look very odd and not come up to the *Dignity* of the *Preſs*. So I immediately Comply'd, and as I had before turn'd my intended *Preface* into a *Letter*, I now turn'd my *Letter* into an *Epistle*, and thus the whole *Truth* is come out.

Now if you don't like it, you may very eaſily ſay it is not to you, for who is W—— B—— Eſq ; Is he an Alderman, a Juſtice of Peace, or Deputy Lieutenant, or Member of Parliament, or an honeſt Country Gentleman, who has too much Wit to be an Alderman, too much Manners to be a Juſtice of Peace, too much Courage to be a Deputy

The Dedicatory Address.

puty Lieutenant, and too much Laziness to be a Senator and if I shou'd say this that you love your Country Passionately, and your Friend Heartily, the Character wou'd be too particular. Wherefore I shall avoid entering into any part of yours, which you have not in common with others, and I wish there were more who had your good Qualities in common with you,— As a Zeal for her Majesty's Service, for the Publick *Union* and *Peace*, and an Aversion to the Severity and Pride of some Pretenders to Religion, whose Charity does not go farther than their own *Parish Church Yard*.

As to the following *Collection*, I need not tell you there's nothing in it that tends to give any Displeasure to the *Court* or *Ministry*. For I shou'd never have sent such a Book to you, who are so Loyal to the *Queen*, and have such a Veneration for her *Ministers*. Neither will you expect any thing like it from one whose Principles you know entirely. Who abhors the late Modern Distinction of *Old Whiggs* and *New Whiggs*, but has a hearty Respect for a true *Whigg*, by which Denomination I understand nothing more than this ; A Man who is zealous for the Maintenance of the Laws of his Country, the Monarchy as founded on these Laws, the Liberty of the Subject as far as these Laws Establish it, the Church of
England

The Dedicatory Address.

England according to the present Constitution, but wou'd not infringe the Toleration granted to Dissenters in any Manner, nor deprive any Protestant of any of the Privileges of an English Man. ——— Thus far we shall agree I doubt not, ——— And if there's any Party that goes farther, we leave them, let them give themselves what Names they will, 'tis certain we may say of them as was said from the Throne not long since, they assume 'em, to *carry on Designs they dare not own.*

You and I who have sign'd so many Loyal Addresses, to his late *Majesty* and our present Gracious Sovereign, cannot be against *Addressing*. But we shall ever be against the inconsiderate Manner of managing of 'em, the *Levity* and *Inconstancy* of People in changing their *Stile* and *Sentiments*, which is all that is Expos'd, or meant to be Expos'd in these *Sheets*. For as to *Addressing* Queen *Anne* with sincere and hearty Tenders of our *Lives* and *Fortunes*, in Vindicating her Rightful and Lawful Title to this Empire, the Protestant Succession, and the Constitution Ecclesiastical and Civil against all Opposers, there's no true English Man who will not be always ready, and none are more so than our selves, a laudable Vanity which we shall not sure be Condemn'd for.

The Dedicatory Address.

I take this Opportunity as Publick as 'tis, to tell you, I hope to see some of your Woods and Greens as soon as there's no fear of a Tertian and Quartan. The Cold as yet is loath to leave us, and by its long stay in the Winter, has so accustomed its self to our Climate, that 'tis unwilling to return to the Mountains of the *North*. I am,

May the 2d,
1709.

S. I. R.,

Your most Humble Servant.

T H E

THE
HISTORY
OF
ADDRESSES.

CHAP. I.

*Addresses to the Usurpers, before the King's
Happy Restoration.*

TH E Collector of the following Sheets was so far from having any Design to disturb the Publick Peace, so often recommended by our most Gracious Sovereign, that in Collecting them he had no other View, but to compare the present Tempers of Men with the past, and see who are they that are alter'd for the better, and who for the worse; who are constant to their Principles of Slavery, Spiritual and Temporal, and who to those of true Loyalty and Liberty. We doubt not such a Design as this will give Offence to many who wou'd have past things forgotten, but we see they are every Day remember'd and Voluminous Histories

B

ries

ries Publish'd, at a time when one wou'd have thought the World had been troubled with Volumes enough before, upon Affairs in the Memory of Man. But if none of these Volumes put things in the Light, which was then necessary for them to appear in, new ones must be made. And thus, if after all the Pamphlets which have been written in Favour of both Parties, from Round-head and Cavalier, to High-Church and Low-Church, none of 'em set the Disposition of both of them in the Light they shou'd be shown in, the Publishers of these Papers, cou'd not do better than borrow this Collection from a Gentleman, who Collected 'em purely for his own Entertainment. For in this History of Addresses, the Reader will find such a strange Inconsistency in Mens State Principles, that he may soon perceive, no Party is to be depended on, but that which without any private Designs has the publick Good always in View. And 'tis not what People say but what they do, which the Government is to rely on; for who that ever were at the Head of Affairs did not engage Friends enough to own them, and make 'em *Addresses of Lives and Fortunes*? The Gentleman that Collected these Addresses, began with those to *Oliver*, because 'twas in his Time they came in Fashion, and the Memoirs from whence he took them are so Authentick, that they cannot be question'd. 'Tis very well known what force *Cromwell* put on the Rump his Masters, and how he turn'd them out of their Seats in the Parliament House, yet an Address was sent from *Whit. Mem.* *Durham.*

Page 530.

With an acknowledgment and owning of the Dissolution of the late Parliament, and Engagements to stand by *Cromwell* and his Council of Officers.

What follows is very extraordinary, and will give one a Just Idea of the great Strefs that

that is to be laid on Addresles, when they come from mighty Communities.

Page 532. Several Aldermen and others of London made an Address to Cromwell, for reinvesting the late Parliament.

They did not agree at all with Oliver's Humour. He cou'd not do his own Business while the Authority of the Rump was own'd, and an Address in their behalf from so important a Place as London, was of dangerous Consequence. Cromwell, who was at least no Fool, knew this very well, and how to find out a Remedy for such an Evil ; for the very next Words are,

ib. Whereupon divers others of London, made an Address to Cromwell, testifying their dislike of, and dissent from the former, and their Resolution to adhere to Cromwell.

Nor did he want other Papers of the same tenure ; as,

An Address from Cumberland, approving the Actions of Cromwell and his Army, and resolving to stand by them and assist them.

534. An Address from the Forces of Jersey to Cromwell and his Council of Officers, that they will stand and fall, live and die with them.

An Address to Cromwell and his Council of Officers, from the Commission Officers of Lymrick and Clare in Ireland of joining with him.

An Address to Cromwell from many well Affected in Lincolnshire to stand by him.

542. Oliver having pack'd a Convention of 120. they assum'd the Title and Authority of a Parliament, and receiv'd a Petition by way of Address

From several well affected Persons in the County of Essex, owning their Authority, &c.

'Tis true we find no more Addresses on this Head. For the thing was not then become a Fashion, and these *Essex* Men, were single in their Opinion as to the Legality of this pretended Parliaments Authority; which, as 'twas designed, they resign'd soon after to *Cromwell* and his Officers, who chose *Oliver* Lord Protector. Now the Addresses come thick, and the Usurper was Complimented in an extraordinary Manner, and News came from all Parts of the Island, of his being proclaim'd with the Solemnities us'd at the Proclamation of a Sovereign in *England*.

Page. 563. *Congratulating the Lord Protectors Access to the Government, and promising their Obedience and Faithfulness to his Highness and Service to him in the Station wherein God had plac'd him.*

This was follow'd by an Address from the Army.

Addresses to Oliver Cromwell.

The first who set an Example of addressing was the Army in *Scotland*, the same which afterwards had so great a hand in bringing in the King, for in the same Memorials 'tis said,

Page 564. *Letters of the Officers of the Army in Scotland, sending up their Addresses to the Lord Protector owning his Government. The next is,*

565. *An Address to the Lord Protector from the Ministers of Leicestershire,*

568. *Addresses to the Lord Protector from York, and of the City and Grand Jury of the County acknowledging his Government, and promising Obedience thereunto. Then*

Then comes a Congratulation from

569. The Town of *New-Castle*.

572. From

The Town and County of *Pooll*.

We meet also with an Address

From the Justices of the Peace, Magi-
stracy, Officers and Grand Jury of
Shropshire.

ib. To the Lord Protector acknowledging his
Government.

And

A Congratulatory Letter from the Army
in *Ireland*, to the Lord Protector

With a particular piece of News

From *Edinburgh*.

Of the Solemn Reception of General Monck
there, and the Proclaiming the Lord Protector,
the Feasting of General Monck, and the Fire-
Works.

Also

An Address to the Lord Protector

Page 574. From *Warwick*.

ib. Congratulating his Access to the Government
and promising Obedience to it,

From *Berwick*.

To the same Effect,

And a Recognition

581. From *Ely*.

We shall not enter farther into the Histo-
ry of these, or other Times, than is neces-
sary to inform the Reader on what Occa-
sion the Addresses were presented. *Crom-*
well after his Protectorate call'd two Parlia-
ments, and was forc'd to dissolve the first
before he cou'd procure a solemn *Recogni-*
tion; but the second *Recogniz'd* him so much
to his Satisfaction, that he proceeded to a
sort of Coronation, modestly call'd the

inaugurating the Protector, A. D. 1657.
Upon which, and his dissolving that Convention, new Addresses were presented him.

As a Petition and Representation to his Highness

- From the City of London,
673. *Of their Faithfulness and Duty to him.*
ib. Divers the like Addresses from
General Monck's, and other Regiments.
674. *From the Forces at Mardyke,*
And other Military Men.

But his pretended Highness dying not long after, left his Son Richard Protector, as the last Parliament had impower'd him as well as they cou'd to do. Richard's Title was only worse than his Father's, because he had not Courage enough to assert it. Both were bad, and not to be justify'd by Law or Reason; yet Richard had his Addressers as well as his Father, and in a far greater Number, the Custom prevailing more and more daily.

Addresses to Richard Cromwell.

Page 677. *Several Addresses came to the New Protector, declaring a Satisfaction in his Succession and Resolution to adhere to him.*

676. *An Address*
From the Sea-Officers, acknowledging
Richard, and protesting to stand by him.
ib. *And from*
General Monck, and his Officers in
Scotland.
ib. *Addresses to Richard*
From Portsmouth.

From

From the *French, Dutch, and Italian Churches in London.*

From the Principal Gentlemen and Freeholders of *Buckinghamshire.*

Presented by *Whitlocke*

ib. From the Congregational Churches, and divers Cities and Counties.

ib. Several other Addresses.

ib. A General Address to *Richard*
From *Berkshire.*

ib. An Address to *Richard*
From *Oxfordshire.*

ib. Addresses from the Sea-Officers and Mariners.

ib. From the Officers of the Army, presented by *Desborough*, the very Man, and the very Men who a few Months after depos'd *Dick*, a Name his Highness is much better known by, than any other.

ib. More Addresses from several Counties to *Richard.*

ib. More Addresses were made to *Richard.*
New Addresses to *Richard.*

677. Several Addresses were made to *Richard* from several Towns and Places during the sitting of the Parliament.

This was not long before *Lambert* and the Army restor'd the *Rump*, and depos'd *Richard*. The Addresses to *Dick* were in Agitation, even when the Officers had contriv'd his Ruin; and upon the *Restoration* of the *Rump*, his abdicated Highness was forc'd to leave his Mansion of *Whitehall*; on which Accident, this pleasant Story is handed down by *Tradition*, and very well warranted: 'When *Richard* was to remove from
' his *Palace*, and the Household-Goods were pack'd up
' with some Dispatch, like a Man who steals away with
' an Intention to cheat his Landlord, the *Quondam*
' Protector order'd his Servants to be particularly care-

ful of two old *Trunks*, which were deposited in his Wardrobe. The Men wonder'd why he was so solicitous for their Preservation, since by their Appearance, and the Place they were put in, they did not seem to contain a Treasure of such Consequence. And one of his Friends hearing him inquire after them with more Concern than for any other part of the Lumber, ask'd him, What was in them that made him value them so much? *Why, no less, says Richard, than the Lives and Fortunes of all the Good People of England.* It seems the Addresses that had been presented him, were thrown in there; and we all know that 'tis a poor Address, that has not *Lives and Fortunes* in it. As soon as the *Rump* was restor'd, they were address'd to, and the late Protector abandon'd by all.

Addresses to the *Rump* on their Restoration.

And first came Letters

Page 679. Of General *Monck* to *Fleetwood*. Of the Concurrence of the Army in *Scotland* with the Army in *London*.

And then,

An Address to the Parliament, with their Desires in it from many in and about *London*, and their Protestation to stand by this Parliament.

The like Address

From the Officers of the Army.

From *Monk* and the Army in *Scotland*.

This is a very long Address, and so full of Cant and Republican Principles, that no Body cou'd have imagin'd *Monck* had Wit enough to have play'd the Hypocrite so well. This Deceit however was useful to himself and others, by putting an end to that horrid *Anarchy* which threaten'd this State with Ruin, and fixing his own Fortune. The Publick Business is not always to be done by Sincerity; and to dissemble well, is sometimes as necessary as to design well. —

well. — Pray remember, courteous Reader, how lately this good General address'd to *Richard*, and compare what follows with such a Compliance — he and his Officers are speaking of the Rump.

*A Glorious Cause, whose Interest was laid low (even in the Dust) is in one Day restor'd to its Life and Lustre, when almost all the Assertors of it had so manifestly declin'd it by a Defection of many Years. One of these Deserters was himself, as may be seen by his Addresses to Oliver and Richard. The Addressors go on. In the Sense of this (the Greatest of our Temporal Mercies) we now come to address your Honours as those whose Presence we have so long wanted. Notwithstanding their Joy at Cromwell and Dick's Exaltation, They beseech the God of all their Mercies to heal the Backslidings of his People, and not to charge unto their Account in this his Day of their Deliverance their Miscarriages, while they were wandering in dark and slippery Places, after the Imagination of their own Hearts, and with all Humility and Affection congratulate the Rump in this their happy Restauration to the Government of these Nations, which God was pleas'd once so to own in their Hands. This is General Monck, who a few Months after brought about the happy Restauration of King Charles the Second, but now he has Bowels for Dick also, and the Family of the Cromwells. Seeing his late Highness has been pleas'd to manifest so much Self-denial and Love to his Country in appearing for the Interest thereof against his own, we humbly intreat that some speedy Care may be taken for him and his Family (together with her Highness Dowager) that there may be such an honourable Provision settled upon them, and such other Dignities as are suitable to the former great Services of that Family to these Nations; instead of which his deceas'd Highness's Carcass was by Monck's means not long after hung up at Tyburn, where the Law wou'd have sent him *durante vita*, had it not been for these Military Gentlemen. Now come the Addressors to their Prayer, That the Rump*
wou'd

would so vindicate and assert the Native Rights and Liberties of these Nations in and by the Government of a free State: As to Persons to be employ'd, they desire they may be truly Godly and Conscientious; touching the Measure of their Authority, that it may be adequate to the Nature and Being of a Common-wealth. At the same time was Dr. Clargis, General Monck's Brother-in-Law, negotiating with him the King's Return. Again, You may rest assur'd with great Confidence that we shall appear in your Defence and the Vindication of your Authority against the Opposition of all Arbitrary Powers whatsoever. But the General's Mind altering some Weeks afterwards, he thrust in the seclused Members into the House, who look'd upon the Rump as Rebels and Usurpers. Next came

Page 681. An Address to the Parliament from *Bucks.*
And what is not to be forgotten,

Addreses from the *North* to *Fleetwood* and the Army, because two or three Months afterwards the *North* receiv'd *Monck's* Army with open Arms when they came to oppose *Fleetwood's*.

We next read of an Address

From the Common Council of *London*.

ib. To the Parliament, and an Address from
1659. The County of *Kent*.

ib. 21 *June*, Several Addreses to the Parli-
ament.

682. 22 ——— Addreses to the Parliament.

27 ——— Addreses from *Ireland* to the
House.

21 *July*, Addreses to the House.

27 ——— Addreses from *Dunkirk* Forces.

————— An Address from *Scotland*, and
several others, to the Parli-
ament.

7th of *October* several Addreses to the
Parliament, which six Days afterwards
was

was disbanded again by the Army. On this Turn we find but

One Address.

And that was from the Officers of the Northern Forces to Fleetwood against Monck, yet they join'd with him in less than a Month after, and that General march'd into England to restore the Rump once more, which being effected, Monck came to London, and in a Speech to that Parliament, even when his Treaty with the King was agreed upon, desir'd that no Cavalier might have any Share of the Civil or Military Power.

He had amused Fleetwood with Proposals Page 698. of an Accommodation, and in the before-mention'd Memorials we meet with these Words; *Letters from Monck to the Parliament owning his former Prevarications with Fleetwood for the Service of the Parliament, and promising Obedience and Faithfulness to this Parliament* : This Promise was indeed above a Month before he deserted them, and generously offer'd to bring in the King without making any Conditions for any one but himself. 'Tis true it look'd more Loyal, and tho' King Charles was so kind as to offer Terms, it had been sawcy, not to say Rebellious, to demand 'em of a Sovereign who was soon after to be *Jure Divino*, and almost absolute Master. Monck being loath to have all the Business of thrusting in the secluded Members lie upon him, an

Address came from the City and County of York for the secluded Members, and a free Parliament,

Either of which was Death to the Rump.

Another Address from the North for the secluded Members,

And after they were forc'd into the House,

Courting Addresses came to Monck

From Northamptonshire

And Nottinghamshire.

Page 700.

There

There was also an Address to Monck from the Officers of the Army, of great Conformity and Obedience to him, and to the Council, and to the Parliament when Sitting. For the secluded Members had routed the Rump, and voted that Parliament to be call'd which brought in his Majesty: There was also an Address to the like Purpose, with the other from the Army in Scotland. Other Addresses came from Colonel Valentine Crooke's Regiment, Colonel Smithson's Regiment, the Officers of Carlisle, and of the Army in Ireland. Several Addresses from several Officers of the Army to the same Effect as the former. And when a free Parliament met, his Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title to those Kingdoms was immediately voted,

And the Army that had kept him out of England, Sent an Address to him before he got thither.

Let it be observ'd here once for all, that there is nothing meant by this Collection, but to give the English Reader a View of that Unsteadiness, which has so often cost this Nation so dear, and let it be a Lesson to us who have the Happiness to live under the Government of so Good and so Great a Princess as our present Sovereign, never to Address her with our Pens only, but with our Hearts, and to look upon all the Addresses we have made to her, as so many Sacred Engagements of our Loyalty and Zeal for her Service. We have seen that all the lawless Powers which were Predominant before the Restoration, had their Addresses, but they were forc'd from the People, as may be guess from the smallness of their Number, and the shortness of their Duration. What Addresses were made to King Charles II. on his Restoration, certainly came from the Hearts of the People, tir'd out with the Oppression and Confusion of the late Usurpations, and had that Prince took those Measures to preserve the Affection of his Subjects, as our late Sovereign K. William took, and her present Majesty Queen

Queen *Anne* still takes, there wou'd have been no reason for them to alter their Tone, and turn from *Addressing* to *Petitioning*. The Parliament which he found sitting being Dissolv'd, the long Parliament in his Reign commenc'd and lasted till the *Popish Plot*, which the King himself communicated to the House. Yet after the whole Nation had been justly alarm'd by it, means were used by some Persons to put a stop to the *Prosecution* of it. The long Parliament was Scandaliz'd with the Title of *Pensionary*; but whatever the Members might be before the breaking out of the *Plot*, the major part of 'em fell in with the Protestant English Interest, and the Roman Catholicks had so many Friends at Court, that they procur'd the Parliament to be Pro-rogu'd from time to time, till the People were weary'd out with fruitless Hopes of their Session, and began to *Petition* that they might *Sit*: Several Counties and Boroughs sent up Petitions for this purpose, and the *Whiggs*, so the Dissenters and sober Churchmen were call'd, appearing zealously for these Petitions, they were reflected on by the *Tories*, a Term given the Papists and furious Church-men, as Republicans, Forty One Men, and the like. This Character was enough to ruin them with the Court, who protected the Opposers of the *Petitioning*, and frown'd on the Petitioners; 'tis true the greatest and best Men in the Kingdom *Petition'd*, the lewdest and worst oppos'd it, yet it had the Misfortune to lie under the Scandal of Sedition, and to Esponse it was enough to ruin any Man's Fortune which depended on Favour. We mention this, because 'twas these Petitions that drew on the Fashion of *Addresses*, which prevail'd so in that and the four following Reigns; In the two former, with so little Reason, in the two latter, with so much. Such was the Success of *Petitioning*; but King *Charles* the Second's Ministers were not satisfy'd with this ill Usage of the Petitioners:

ners : They set their Emissaries to work in the Country, to procure Addresses of Abhorrence, which were almost every where promoted by the Clergy ; and to shew that these Men are as true to their Principles as any upon Earth, we will venture a Wager of Ten to One, there was never a *Tacker* in all the spacious County of *Suffolk*, but if he was then living, and in a Benefice, he was an *Abhorrer*. The *Gazetteer* was order'd to give an Account of the Defeat of the Petitioners, and the Triumph of the Abhorrrers ; when by bullying or tricking the former, the latter prevail'd. The first Place we meet with mention'd in the *Gazettes* to have declar'd against Petitioning, was

Wells in Somersetshire.

The Petition being offer'd to the Grand Jury, there, says the *Gazetteer*, it receiv'd no Countenance ; but on the contrary, a Declaration or Protestation has been made, which has been already sign'd by the Majority of the Justices, as we are assur'd it will be by the rest, and by the Grand Jury, against this manner of petitioning as factious and tumultuous. To what Shifts must this Court be driven, when they cou'd descend so low as to rejoyce on a Piece of News, which was hardly worth the Credit of a Place in the *Observer* ; yet we find something of the same Nature from

Salisbury.

The Major Part of the Grand Jury, as we are inform'd, declar'd, that they wou'd rather have their Hands cut off, than sign this Petition. And yet several of those Hands were put to a good Use afterwards, and sign'd the Association against King James, and the pretended Prince of Wales.

At Walden in Essex,

The Magistrate threaten'd to send a Man to Gaol, for offering him a Petition for the *Sitting of the Parliament*. What a sweet Disposition were the People of *England* at this time in, if the *Gazette* always speaks Truth? One wou'd wonder such Men should ever have given a Groat to secure their Liberties; and yet in a little more than 20 Years time, it cost them near 100 Millions.

The County of *Middlesex*

Has always been forward in such publick Affairs, and at the Sessions held at *Hicks's-Hall* in Jan. 17. 1679. The Petition sign'd by some of the Grand Jury, was presented to the Bench, but it was rejected. The like Endeavours have prov'd as unsuccessful in Essex, Dorsetshire, Hertfordshire, Derbyshire and other Counties. But this last Piece of News was like that of the French Victories in the *Paris Gazette* to buoy up the Spirits of the Party. The Heads of the Tories dreaded nothing more than a Parliament. The Whiggs were safe in nothing but a Session. And the Extravagance of that Court cou'd not subsist without frequent Supplies, so that they knew Necessity wou'd at last compel the Ministry to comply with them, and admit the Parliament to meet. They saw indeed little Likelihood of it from the Temper of the Ministers, but the Court was in want, and the Favourites themselves cou'd not live without Money; however the evil Day was to be put off as long as possible, and if there were to be a Parliament 'twas not to be granted to the Petitioners; for a Proclamation was publish'd against Petitioning for one as *Factionous and Seditious*, there being nothing so common with that Ministry as to call the best Things by the worst Names, and

and if the Court-Dictionary then in use, was now to appear 'twould shew their Language to be the very Reverse of what is made use of in good Times, such as the last and the present Glorious Reigns. We are ready to believe any thing we are told from some Places on this Head, and doubt not but the Fact was really as 'tis said to be written from

Oxford

The 26th Day of Jan. 1679. *At the Sessions held here the last Week, the Petition concerning the Parliament was presented, but it was rejected and thrown out of the Court.* What cou'd the Petitioners hope for here, when the Dispute was, who shou'd be pleas'd, the Court or the Country, or rather which shou'd prevail, *Law and Reason, or Will and Pleasure.* Men may fantasie what they please of the Perfection of Human Nature, and the Spirit of disinterest Reigning in the World, we shall never believe, but that Power, Pleasure, Ease and Wealth will corrupt Mens Judgments, and in short, that Interest will always be predominant: If Gentlemen love to live in Indolence and Affluence, to be Admir'd and Worship'd, to Direct and Controul, and if this cannot be done so well any way, as by the Prerogative, What signifies Privilege or Property? There's no Profession free from Corruption, Letters have been Debauch'd by Gold, and the Arts and Sciences prostituted to a little Dross. We will not say Conscience and Religion have had the same Fate: But might we not have said so, and spoken a Truth worthy even of the Chair of St. Mary's? Men will be high Everlastingly if they think they gain a Point by it any ways advantageous to them, in pleasing their Passions or promoting their Interest. It must be confessed here, that this News did not come from the University of Oxford, but from the Town, but 'twill be

be a hard Matter to take the University away and leave the Town standing. In the same Paper we find

Wells again.

At the Quarter Sessions held for this County, in this City, A like Declaration against Petitioning was Sign'd by all the Justices except four, and by all the Grand Jury, as we are told it will be by most of the Freeholders, and that to that End a County Court was call'd; at the said Session, several Warrants were Issu'd against the Promotion of the said Petition, and an Indictment was prefer'd against one for promoting of the said Petition contrary to his Majesty's Proclamation, &c. Somersetshire was then govern'd by R. S——l, Esq; afterwards Lord S——l, and Bishop M---w, both Politicians alike, and alike eminent for their Vertue and Piety; both driving Jehu-like, the Squire to a Barony, and the Bishop to Winchester. The Sessions of the Peace were in those Days Sessions of Sotting, and the Magistrates met for nothing so much, as to drink Healths to the Duke, and Confusion to the Whigs. To refuse a Bottle on this Occasion, was enough to get a Man the Character of a Fanatick. Tho' you'll say, 'twas odd that the Sot shou'd be the Man of Sense and Honour, and the sober Person the Madman; yet such was the Cant of the Day. And it prevail'd nowhere more than in this County: For in the same Gazette is another notable Piece of News.

Bridgwater.

Jan. 21. This Corporation has, on Occasion of the Petition, made the following Declaration, as we are assur'd most of all the Towns and Burroughs of this County are doing.

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Whereas

Whereas divers Petitions are now going about this County and Burrough, some of which we have seen ; in which we humbly conceive, there are some things derogating from the King's Prerogative, to which it is pretended that some of us have set our Hands, the &c. do disown that Pretence, and do not approve of this Way of Proceeding, and do hereby declare against it.

This Burrough was then under the Influence of the same Mr. S——l ; and, by his means, some rude illiterate Mechanics, Inn-holders, and the like, were preferr'd to the Magistracy, Persons of contemptible Parts, of desperate and loose Principles. 'Tis not doubted, but the Leaders of the same Party were in other Places of the same Character ; for the same Principles will always beget the same Practices, and the Tories all over *England* were of a Piece. It must not be forgotten, that there was a Petition sign'd by 2 or 3000 Hands in *Somersetshire* for the sitting of the Parliament ; and some of the Petitioners were so weak, as to imagine they might get Mr. S——l to sign it, forgetting how furious that Family had always been against every thing that was not acceptable to the Court. Mr. S——l, tho' no *Machiavel*, himself, cou'd see the Petitioners were as little so as himself, and desir'd to see their Petition, they stupidly gave him the Paper, with all their Names to it ; and he instead of signing it, tore it in pieces, after they had been at a great deal of pains to collect Hands in that large County. This might be done to imitate the Zeal of the Bullies in the *Strand* ; for Mr. S——l's Genius was not strong enough for Invention. The Parliament when they met, call'd him to an Account first ; and the King, to prevent their punishing him as one of their Members, advanc'd him to the House of Peers. It is not to be suppos'd, that the Court carry'd

carry'd their Point so cunningly every where ; nor indeed that the Sentiments in the preceding Paper were really those of the Places from whence they came, nor indeed always of the Persons that sign'd them. For if we were to give Directions for the drawing up Addresses from the Example of some Burroughs, they might be written in a Tavern at *London*, and the People of the Burrough, for the most part, hear nothing of them, till they find them in the *Gazette*. The Ministry met with some Rubs, even at this time : For we hear from

Canterbury,

Jan. the 24th, 1699. At the Quarter Sessions held here, the Grand Jury deliver'd a Petition about the Parliament about the latter end of the Session, which was rejected by the Majority of the Justices. If King Charles's had been a Reign of Action and Conquest: If there had been any Blenheims, Ramellies, and Oudenards in his Time, room cou'd not have been spar'd for such Stuff as this, and that which follows. But his Majesty having very little to do in the Affairs abroad, found himself Work at home ; and indeed there is no Life so uneasy, especially to a mighty Monarch, as that of having nothing to do. True, some People may say, it had been more advisable for him to have quarrell'd with the French, than to have fallen out with his own Subjects. But when we are call'd to advise Crown'd Heads, we may say something too ; till then, we shall content our selves with what is said by others, and proceed with our Discourse. Never had Gazetteer so good an Opportunity to shew his Talent at Raillery, as the Writer of this in 1679. The King order'd what we are about to relate to be printed in this Paper, with a Design, no doubt, to render the Persons nam'd in it ridiculous ; and he was himself a Man of so much Wit, that had he writ

the Paper, he wou'd, no doubt, have made a Jest of 'em. But this *Gazetteer* tells the Matter drily, as if he was in earnest, and the King had giv'n it him for a History, and not a Jest. Every one that venerates the Memory of that King, will be glad to see any thing with which he was so well pleas'd himself; and those who have not altogether so much Veneration for it, will not be displeas'd to see a true Image of that Prince and Ministry in the *Gazette* above-mention'd, Jan. the 26th, 1679. These are the very Words of it.

Whitehall, Jan. the 22d. This Morning Thomas Thynne, Esq; accompany'd by Sir Walter St. John, and Sir Edward Hungerford, presented the Wiltshire Petition to the King, in the Name of that County. His Majesty was pleas'd to ask them, *Whether they had their Directions from the Grand Jury?* Mr. Thynne answer'd, No. His Majesty was pleas'd to reply, *Why say you then that you come from the County? You come from a Company of loose disaffected People. Adding, What do you take me to be, and what do you take yourselves to be? I wonder Gentlemen of your Estates should animate People to Mutiny and Rebellion. You would not take it well I should meddle with your Affairs, and I desire you wou'd not meddle with mine, especially with a Matter that is so essential a Part of my Prerogative.*

Whitehall, Jan. the 23d. This Day Sir Robert Barrington, Col. Mildmay, Mr. Honeywood, &c. presented to his Majesty a Petition, in the Names of themselves, and others the Inhabitants of the County of Essex, concerning the Parliament. His Majesty having taken the Petition from them, was pleas'd to tell them, *That he was extreamly surpriz'd to see them meddle with Matters that so immediately concern'd the Crown and him, and that against the Sense of the best and chiefest Men of the County. That his Majesty believ'd some of those that sign'd the Petition might mean well, but that they were abus'd by those that did not. And his Majesty was*
pleas'd

pleas'd to add, That he was not willing to call to mind Things past, yet that he could not but remember the Act of Oblivion, tho' not as some did: That those who had stood in need of that Act, wou'd do well not to take such Courses as might need another, and that he very well remember'd Forty, and so turn'd away.

This Afternoon a Petition was presented to his Majesty from the Quarter Sessions of Berkshire, by several Gentlemen of that County. His Majesty was pleas'd to say to them, That they wou'd agree that Matter over a Cup of Ale, when they met at Windsor, though he wonder'd his Neighbours shou'd meddle with his Business. Was it not thus Caesar us'd to talk to the Romans? We perceive King Charles was Master of more Stiles than one. His Answer to the Gentlemen of Essex was in the Severe, that to those of Berkshire in the Comick. When the King charges Sir Edmard Hungerford, &c. with keeping Company with Men of loose Principles, it must be understood of his Politicks, and not of his Morals: For King Charles was too much a Gentleman, to find Fault with a Man for his Gallantry and good Humour. Loose Principles, in the Phrase of that Time, were Principles of Liberty; and *disaffected*, is the being uneasy under Apprehension of Popery and Slavery. For, as has been hinted, if we do not translate that Court-Dictionary, 'twill be impossible to understand the History. We see what sort of Men the Petitioners were; and notwithstanding what his Majesty was pleas'd to say to the Gentlemen of Essex, about the best and chiefest Men of that County, it wou'd have been a difficult thing to have found them. If Sir Robert Barrington, Col. Mildmay, and Mr. Honeywood, had been missing, we shou'd be glad to know who were the Men that shou'd have been call'd better and chiefer Men than they were in Essex. But 'tis not the way in some places to judge of Men by their Merit, by their Virtue and Quality, but by their Party. He's a Block-

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head

head and Scoundrel, if not of our Side ; if he is, he's the best and chiefest Man in the County ——— That's good. ——— 'Tis seen how impatient the People were for a Parliament ; yet what did their Impatience avail ? Three or four Days after, these Gentlemen deliver'd their Petition, the King prorogu'd them for some Months.

As for *Scotland*, his Royal Highness had been there, and every thing went so triumphantly among the *North Britains*, that they wrote a Letter to his Majesty, dated at

Edenburgh.

Feb. 17. 1680. Wherein they say, We have a just Abhorrence of those seditious Persons and pernicious Principles, which wou'd lead us back into those dreadful Confusions, which grew up by Degrees from tumultuary Petitions for Reformation and Parliament, to a Rebellion, &c.

Sign'd by

The Earl of <i>Rothes</i> , Chanc.	The Earl of <i>Wigtoun</i> ,
The A. Bp. of <i>St. Andrews</i> ,	The Earl of <i>Queensberry</i> ,
The Marquis of <i>Athol</i> ,	The Earl of <i>Finly</i> ,
The Marquis of <i>Douglas</i> ,	The Earl of <i>Dundonald</i> ,
The Earl of <i>Argile</i> ,	The Earl of <i>Caithness</i> ,
The Earl-Marshal,	The Bishop of <i>Edenburgh</i> ,
The Earl of <i>Murray</i> ,	The Lord <i>Collintown</i> ,
The Earl of <i>Linlithgow</i> ,	Sir <i>Andrew Ramsay</i> , &c.

Another Letter sign'd by the Lord *Rothes*, was written to that mighty Minister of State, the Duke of *Lauderdale* : Wherein speaking of the Duke of *York*, is said : *Each of us remembers some Vertue, which the other had omitted, and some kind Expressions that the other had not formerly heard ; and all of us are so just, as to bind our selves by Resolutions and Promises to serve him with all our Hearts in all his just Interests, and are convinc'd that he will have no Designs that are not such.*

Here

Here is Conviction; but alas, How can People be convinc'd in the future Tense? How do I know my self, that my Designs shall be just 10 Years hence, and how can another know it? That is not to be done, no more than that Promises and Resolutions may be so made that they shall not be broken. The *North Britains* here call Petitioning Tumult, and Reformation Rebellion. Rare Doctrine! How easy wou'd an arbitrary King be, if he cou'd promulgate it to purpose. Some Time after this, the *Somersetshire* Men break out into another Fit of Loyalty; and at

Taunton,

March the 30th, 1680. The Grand Jury presented a Petition, deliver'd to his Majesty by Mr. *Thomas Dare*, who was severely persecuted for it; which Petition had been sign'd by a great Number of the Inhabitants of this County. The Jury-men, among other Things, humbly desir'd, *That the Laws against Nonconformists, and other Dissenters from the Church of England, may be put in Execution.* 'Tis worth noting, that the first Address of this Nature came from a Town where there were more Dissenters than in any other Burrough in *England*: A plain Indication, that 'twas Faction spoke as the Ministers had inspir'd.——About the same time, several Noble Lords presented a Petition to his Majesty about the Sitting of the Parliament; viz.

The Earl of <i>Huntington</i> ,	Lord <i>North</i> and <i>Grey</i> ,
Earl of <i>Clare</i> ,	Lord <i>Chandois</i> ,
Earl of <i>Stamford</i> ,	Lord <i>Grey</i> of <i>Werk</i> ,
Earl of <i>Shaftsbury</i> ,	Lord <i>Howard</i> of <i>Escrick</i> ,
	Lord <i>Herbert</i> ,

Who were introduc'd by his Highness Prince *Rupert*.
We cannot say how many of these Lords were sorry
C 4 for

for it afterwards, and know only that the Lord Howard of Escrick's Name became odious on his turning Evidence, and being accessory to the Murder, as the Parliament call'd it, of the Lord Russell; and that in the Gazette of the 29th of April, 1680. is this Passage: *The Lord Chandois having humbly acquainted the King, that the Turkey Company had made Choice of him, and intended to recommend him to his Majesty to be sent as Ambassador to Constantinople, and praying his Majesty's Approbation: His Majesty was pleas'd to reply, That he having countenanc'd, and been engag'd in the Business of the Petition about the Parliament, (which his Majesty look'd upon as derogatory to his Prerogative, and tending to Sedition) his Majesty cou'd not think him so fit for his Favour: Whereupon his Lordship having desir'd to be call'd into the Committee of Foreign Intelligence this Evening, did there humbly acknowledge to his Majesty his Fault in having been concern'd in the said Petition. That he was drawn in and misled, by being given to understand that that Proceeding was for his Majesty's Service; but that being since better inform'd, he abhorr'd and disown'd all such Practices, and humbly begg'd his Majesty's Pardon for what was past, promising to behave himself more dutifully for the future. Which humble Submission of the said Lord Chandois, the King graciously accepting of, his Majesty was pleas'd at the same time to assure him of his Favour, and that he did approve of him to go as his Ambassador to Turkey. We cannot think there needs any manner of Remark upon this Event: The Fable of it is so very plain, that at the first Glance it will be visible. Who wou'd visit Constantinople on those Terms? How can one answer? Some Men value one thing, some another; Interest and Curiosity are prevalent. What did not a certain Lady once living part with, to have the Satisfaction of having seen the Serail. And let a Man's Principles be never so dear to him, 'tis not to be doubted but nothing in the World cou'd be dearer to a Person,*

son, than what her Excellency was oblig'd to surrender for the Offence of her Curiosity. The Parliament being prorogu'd, as has been observ'd, 'twas thought the People of *England* wou'd have been very uneasy; and to shew they were not at all so, Addresses were wanting which we shall see cou'd be procur'd.

C H A P. II.

Addresses on King Charles the II. Proroguing the Parliament, immediately after Petitions for their Sitting. And for Dissolving the Oxford Parliament.

THE first of this Kind, and the first Paper that we meet with in the Gazette under the Title of an Address, was from the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury of the County of *Norfolk*, presented by the Earl of *Yarmouth*, wherein they say,

In Duty to Almighty God and your sacred Majesty his Vicegerent, We cannot but declare our utter Detestation and Dislike of all Tumultuous Petitions, imposing upon your Majesty against your own Resolutions; who we must acknowledge have done mighty things for this Kingdom, and have been ever careful in preserving our Rights and Liberties.

If Petitioning is not Part of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, then the *Norfolk* Men are not in the wrong, if it is, as indeed the Parliament has more than once Declar'd it to be, then these Men of *Norfolk*, were as much in the Right as their Brethren of the

City

City and County of Norwich.

In the same Gazette, May 10. 1680. *We do utterly disown and declare our Dislike against all Tumultuary Petitions, imposing upon your Majesty against your Royal Prerogative. They also thank'd his Majesty for the encouraging the Execution of the Laws against the Adversaries and Enemies of the Church of England. Whether by Adversaries they meant Papists or Presbyterians, let any one Judge.*

That from Kings Lynne,

In Norfolk, was presented by the Lord Paston, and in it are these Expressions: *We do give your Majesty an Oblation of our Duty and Thankfulness, &c. in your couragious Conserving the Regalities of your Crown against insolent Petitions, and Care was taken in the next Gazette, to tell the World, that the Petition from Norfolk was read by the Earl of Yarmouth, and that from Kings Lynne by the Lord Paston. For Addressing was then a New Thing, and the Court was fond of it, as People are of Novelties. Next came, the Grand Jury of*

Lancashire.

To Declare unto his Majesty their Dislike of all Addresses and Petitions, &c. Sometime after this, the Westminster Parliament was Dissolv'd, and a New one summon'd to meet at Oxford, where they had not sat above a Week before they were Dissolv'd. This Parliament has the Character of being Compos'd of as Worthy Members, as ever Represented the Commons of England, Men of Sense, Probity, Quality and Fortune, but it was plain the Whigg Party prevail'd in it, and there was

was no likelihood, that such a Parliament would do the Courts Business. Never were the Tories more Rampant than after their abrupt Dissolution. However, to prevent the ill Consequences of such violent Proceedings, the Court Publish'd a Declaration in their Vindication. In which were Promises of Governing by the Laws, to make amends for not Governing by Parliaments. Addresses were now necessary, to shew the Party highly approv'd of this Dissolution and Declaration. The first who appear'd on this Occasion, were the Justices of the Peace for the

County of *Middlesex*.

Who were very Modest, and seem'd to speak as if they had not car'd whether they spoke or not. Mr. Mayor of

Portsmouth,

Brought up an Address from that Corporation, wherein with peculiar Eloquence they tell the King, *Yea our Hearts and Souls are fill'd with Joy and Thankfulness, for that your Declaration, &c.* Windsor is in much the same Tone, and Southampton, the last Addresses presented by Sir Benjamin Newland, Dr. Clutterbuck, Dr. Speed, &c. For 'tis a Debt always owing to the Worthy, to make honourable mention of their Names. They complain of the *numerous Spawn of Factious Libels*, and thank the King for the *Miraculous Preservation of Tangier*. The City of *Hereford* are as long, and do not come short in Elegance; that of *Gloucester* is of a sublimer Strain: *We cannot but remember by what Frauds and Machinations, the Subjects of this your Majesty's Realm, in the late times were beguiled, and under pretext of Religion (and particularly this City of which there was a*
most

most deserved Infamy brought upon us, by Men of Seditious Principles, the Dregs of which still remain, always waiting to disturb our Peace) Cheated into a Rebellion. If the rest had been of equal Goodness, it had been here, but since it was not better, 'twas left in the Gazette, to adorn that Collection, with that from the

Town and Burrough of *Southmark*.

Which has nothing remarkable in it but the Title, for 'tis believ'd it will be no where found to be call'd the Town of *Southmark*, but in the Gazette, Num. 1618.

The Justices of Peace for the County of *Middlesex*,

Come again to Vindicate themselves from the Scandal of Petitioning, for the Grand Jury having presented one to the Judges, wherein were some Passages reflecting on the Duke of York's Catholicism; they disown it, and say, it came only from the Jury of *Offulston* Hundred, Declaring withall, that it is as Serviceable for his Majesty's Subjects to direct his Majesty, when and how long a Parliament shou'd Sit, as it wou'd for his Majesty to confine his Subjects, when they shall Sow or Reap their Corn. Was ever Politicks and Simile carry'd so far before. Had *Hartfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* made use of this Metaphore, Corn wou'd not have been worth taking notice of, because 'tis in every Bodies Mouth there, but for Gentlemen, who perhaps Living so near *London*, had not as much Corn Ground as the Yeomen of *Kent*, to go so far out of their Way for a Simile, 'tis something Extraordinary. Besides, if these Justices cou'd have been guilty of false Reasoning, one might have prov'd that this Comparison of theirs was not worth a Barley-Corn.

For

For supposing the King's Subjects shou'd thro' negligence, or otherwise, generally and frequently neglect sowing or reaping their Corn, wou'd it be unreasonable for the King to direct them in it, and, as far as it lay in his Power, oblige them, for the Good of the Commonwealth, to sow and reap in due time? I will not turn the Argument on their Worships, because it wou'd make them guilty of Fanatical Notions, which they intended to shew their Detestation of tho' unluckily they spoil'd all for the sake of a Simile; as many a fine Speech has been done by the *Bayes's* of the *English Stage*.

The City of *Bristol*

Came behind none in *England* in smart Loyalty. They begin their Address thus: *Our ordering at the Quarter Sessions the Publication of his Majesty's Royal Declaration, touching the Causes moving him to dissolve the two last Parliaments, and at the same time expressing our unanimous Consent and great Satisfaction therein*, was a Sign of their Zeal for Monarchy and the Church: For we cannot stay to tell all they say on so noble an Occasion. The little Burrough of *Hazlemer* sent up an acquiescing Address to the same purpose, presented by *George Woodroffe, Esq;* *The Good People of*

Ripon in Yorkshire

Went a little farther, and thank'd his Majesty for the Declaration aforesaid, which they say was read last Lord's Day by *Dr. Cartwright, Dean of this his Collegiate Church*. And will any one believe the Doctor wou'd suffer his Name to be printed in the Address, when there was no manner of occasion for it, and not have the phrasing of it himself, of which there was perhaps more than ordinary occasion? If so, What harm

harm had the Parliament done the Doctor, that he shou'd be so full of Gratitude for the King's *delivering them from the unwarrantable Proceedings of the House of Commons*? And where was the Doctor's Charity, when he pray'd the King that *the Statutes of the 3d of King James, and the 35th of Queen Elizabeth against Seditious Sectaries, &c. may be continu'd in their due Execution.* The Mayor and Aldermen, &c. of

Exeter

Rejoyce that the King wou'd preserve the Church from the *Superstition* of the *Dissenters*, as well as that of the *Papists*. Half of the County of *Sussex* were satisfy'd with his Majesty's *Just Resentment* of *arbitrary illegal Votes and Orders* usurping over their *Persons and Estates*. They add farther, to quicken the *Persecution* of the *Dissenters*: *Your Majesty hath also, by your great Wisdom, protected the Laws which were piously provided for the Support and Security of the Government, by not suffering them to be repeal'd, especially that of the 35th of Elizabeth, and others made against Conventicles and unlawful Meetings, the Nurseries of Faction and Rebellion.* You see what the *Dissenters* are to expect from the *Western Division of Sussex*. If there was ever a *Tacker* in this *Shire*, he was certainly within the *Limits* of this *Address*. They are not satisfy'd with all this. They give a *Reason* for chastising the *Dissenters*; and such a *Reason*, that we defy all the *Men of Argument* in the *World* to guess what it is, — *That Popery may not be encourag'd by tolerating Fanaticks.* Has not the *See of Rome* been mightily encourag'd by *John Calvin*? It will seem a *Paradox* at first; but whoever will ask *Sir S--- D---*, and some others on this side *New Forrest*, will be satisfy'd that the *Addressers* were no *Fools*, whatever you may take 'em for. In these *Addresses*, the major part of the *Addressers* take the King at his

Word,

Word, in his Declaration, wherein he promis'd to have frequent Parliaments, and to preserve their Religion, Liberties, and Properties, which they were thanking him for; and had his Majesty perform'd that part of his Declaration, the Nation wou'd not have stood in need of those extraordinary Methods for their Preservation, which they were forc'd upon afterwards. The King told them, He judg'd Parliaments the best Method to heal the Distempers of the Kingdom, and that he thought 'em the only Means to preserve the Monarchy in its due Credit and Respect. Now, be it known that the King, notwithstanding this Declaration, never call'd one Parliament afterwards; and instead of preserving the Peoples Liberties, fell upon the Charter of *London*, and other Charters, in an arbitrary unheard of manner. If this is not Fact, where is Fact to be found? If this is worthy the Sanctity of the Royal Word, what is the Royal Word? And yet we shall in the Sequel of this Discourse find some of the Good People of *England* addressing the King for taking away those Liberties, which they now address'd him with Thanks for his Promise to preserve. Whenever we meet with the

County of *Oxon*,

We expect something out of the way; a more than superlative Loyalty; and tho' the last Parliament was held at *Oxford*, yet we find the Grand Jury among the Addressers for its Dissolution. For the *Oxon* Men are Persons of so much Disinterest, that if the Church and Monarchy cou'd be supported without them, they wou'd part with their Headships and Househips, and be content with something better any where on this side the *Tweed*. They now

Manifest their Detestation of all Rebellious, Factionous, Fanatical, and Common-wealth Principles.

Mind

Mind the Men of *Oxford*, *Commonwealth Principles* ! They do not mean so much with respect to our Constitution, which is Monarchical, as Principles for the *Commonweal*, the *Publick Good*, the Safety and Welfare of their *Country*. We live under a Monarchy, which regulated by the Laws, is the best Government in the World, as we have experienc'd for these last 20 Years. But before that, a greater * Man than any one of the Grand Jury of *Oxon* said, *A Commonwealth is not fit for us, because we are not fit for a Commonwealth*. And in some other of his Tracts, or some part of that, "We have not Vertue enough to make a Republick of a Village. But *Oxford* People manifest their utter Detestation of that for which Vertue was so necessary, and they are not to be blam'd. Presently will they take the Alarm, and cry out, *A Republican*. But they are as much mistaken, as we shou'd be in more than one of them now, if we thought him to have half the Loyalty they pretended to when Arbitrary Government was in Fashion --- 9 Tackers in 5 and 4 Members. If ever such a thing happen'd, how came such People to Detest *Rebellious, Factious and Fanatical Principles*. They add, they doubt not his Majesty will take care of the constant Execution of the Laws, to Discourage, Suppress, and to Punish all such, as endeavour to Poyson the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects with Fanaticism, and they desire the Right Honourable James Lord Norrys, Lord Lieutenant of this County attended with such other Person or Persons, as his Lordship shall approve of, to wait upon his Majesty, &c. There's nothing so much the Duty of an Historian, as to take care to transmit the Names of Persons doing illustrious Actions, to Posterity, and it shall be ours as often as we have an Opportunity. We are Entertain'd

* *Marquis of Halifax's new Model at Sea.*

tertain'd in the Gazette, Num. 1625. *With an Address from the Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants and Officers of the several Troops, Regiments, and Companies of his Majesty's Militia, with the County of Dorset, as also from his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the said County:* Sign'd by how many Hands? For the Number is mention'd to shew their Magnitude; Come then—— How many for the whole County of *Dorset*, 138. Just 4 more than 134. Besides *Bristol Lieutenant*, and to shew the Vanity of the Mayor, Magistrates, Common Council, and other Freemen and Inhabitants of the Town of *Dartmouth*, they mention too their Numbers, a Jolly Company, Why how many? About sixty Persons, including Drummers, Hautboys and the like. We shall see if any such Numbers were mention'd in King *William's* Reign by and by. But Lord what wou'd you have 'em do? If they cou'd not get any more, the Court must be glad with them, and so they were, or they wou'd not have told us what a Stock they had of them. The Men of

Andover,

Were extreamly fond of the King's Declaration, having not only heard with all due Reverence and Attention your Majesties late Declaration, recited publickly in our Churches, but also read and revolv'd it in our several private Houses and in our Hearts, as if it had been the Repetition of a Sermon, or some other Paraphrase on the Gospel. The next thing but one or two, is a pretty Piece of News from

Oxford,

Taking up half a Page, to tell the World a Matter of very great Importance, that the Lord *Norrys*
D and

and his Brother Mr. *Bertie*, were made Free of the City. Now we come to the Borough of

Monmouth.

And you must know, Mr. *Arnold* was then Burgess for that Town who was attempted to be Assassinated for his Zeal against Popery. Yet the Mayor, Recorder, Bayliffs, the whole Common Council and the rest of the Burgesses and Inhabitants, among other Elegant Expressions have these. If such a (pretended) Patriot we had, (too late to be forgotten, and too soon to have been such at all) we solemnly declare your Sacred Majesty and the whole World, it was not our Fault or Choice, but our Misfortune to be impos'd upon. In King Charles the 1st's time, there past a Bill for Triennial Parliaments, a glorious Privilege, which in the warmth of the Peoples Joy they gave up after the *Restoration*, and 'twas not without some Difficulty that they got it again after the Revolution. But what if they had not got it? Where wou'd have been the hurt of it?

See what the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of

Durham

Say, The appointing Times and Seasons for Parliaments being solely in your own Power, and a restor'd Prerogative, mind that and what follows, which we hope will never be parted with again. Most of the Addresses are so long, that we wonder King Charles, who had other Business on his hands, found time to hear them read, and yet he did it, so Gracious was his Majesty to the Addressers. The Duke of *Beaufort*, then but Marquis of *Worcester*, gave himself the Trouble to read that from the Militia of *Gloucester*. There was nothing in it, as the King was pleas'd to say of Sr. *Francis Winnington*, their Neighbour's Noddle, when

when he once shook his Head before him, so we go on. His Majesty took a particular Fancy to the Addresſes of Apprentices, and we meet with ſeveral from thoſe of *London, Bristol, &c.* 'Tis true, theſe young Fellows did not know very well what they were about, and that occaſion'd their Incongruity ſometimes. However, make the beſt of a Holy-day, wou'd at any time, have got as many Hands as was to that Gazette, Num. 1630. tho' ſaid to be Sign'd

By many Thouſands, Apprentices of *London.*

We do not ſay this out of any Diſreſpect to the *London* Prentices; for we ſaw them ſix or ſeven Years afterwards very zealous for the Proteſtant Religion, in pulling down ſundry *Maſs-houſes, &c.* to the great Scandal of Paſſive Obedience, and Diſgrace of the Tories. The Borough of

Cheſterfield

Thanks the King, as in Duty bound, principally for aſſerting and ſupporting his Royal Prerogative, in calling and diſſolving Parliaments at his Princely Pleaſure, and thereby preſerving them from the late growing Uſurpation of Arbitrary Government, by Impriſoning your Majesties Subjects, and other Irregularities committed by the late Houſe of Commons; and for that your Maſteſty will put the Laws in Execution againſt all Diſſenters. This Addreſs is all ſo good, that we can hardly ſpare a Word of it, from the true Proteſtant Church of England, which is a ſure Support of Monarchy, a Curb to Diſloyalty, and the only ſtrong Tower of Defence againſt Rome and the Phana-ticks the Nurſlings of the Pope. For you muſt know, the Preſbyterians, Independants, Anabaptiſts, &c. are privately Encourag'd and Inſtructed by the

D 2

Papists,

Papists, and the Pope is as fond of 'em as if they were his own Bowels, *his Nurslings*. Tho' 'tis true, this Piece of News comes from the Devil's Arse, but we hope it may be true for all that. The *Canterbury* Address was signed by near a Thousand Persons. We mention this, because we shall have occasion to see what a Number of Volunteers was ready on this Occasion, and compare it with those in King *William's* time, the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers of the

County of *Hereford*,

Say, *We are not unreasonable Petitioners*, for by the way it is to be noted, that the humbly requesting his Majesty to let the Parliament meet, was a most unreasonable thing, when it was to look into Grievances, and provide for the publick Safety, but when to give Money, the most reasonable thing in the World. Is not that true now, Gentlemen? and the plain State of the Case; yet their Worships of *Hereford* cou'd not find it out, for they proceed or Join with that Herd, that call their own subtile Contrivance, *Vox Populi*, and in time (if they shall succeed,) will be apt as much to miscale it, *Vox Dei*. Our Debates are calm and honest, a little Cold we confess, but then Faithful and Loyal, that makes amends for all. Now instead of Armies and Fleets, Battles and Sieges, Victory and Conquest, behold what News in the Gazette, Num. 1632.

This Address was chearfully Signed by 59 Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and Officers of the Militia, no Person whosoever saw it, or to whomsoever it was tender'd, regretting or refusing to Sign it, Except one,

A sad Dog, to be sure, A Forty One Man, a Fanatick, an Atheist, a Republican, and about Eight or Ten Names more that we cou'd pick out for him, in these

these Gazettes publish'd by Authority; what a vast Advantage Mr. Yard had over *Le Abbe Renaudant*, when such Stuff wou'd do in the *London Gazette*. Whereas his Master was forc'd to break a thousand Leagues and Oaths, to take Towns and Countries, to furnish the *Paris Gazette* with News. The City of *Westminster* Address was sign'd by some thousands, so are two or three thousands, and to make the most of it, we'll take the latter. Above all, recommend us to the Good

County of *Brecon*.

Many who had been seduced by the sly Insinuations of the Fanatick Separatists, into a distrust of his Majesty's Pious Practice. What Fanaticism and Piety there were on both Sides, let those Ancient Britains make out, 'tis not our Business: Again, we Esteem your Majesty's most convincing Declaration, to be a Demonstration of God's Providence; there's a Proof for you. Never was Divine Providence so prov'd since Argument was Invented. The Grand Jury of

Essex

Were of the true Stamp; and being endow'd with a particular Gift of Eloquence, 'twill be a Favour to the Reader, if we give him their own Words.—In a Time whereby wicked Plots and Conspiracies, Antimonarchical Principles and Doctrines taught by the Papists, and others influenc'd by them in Conventicles and private Meetings; when by Libels and seditious Pamphlets, Endeavours are made to poison your Subjects, defaming your Government, &c. When under pretence of Liberty of Conscience, the Church of England, and our Mother (in Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship, the best and nearest to the Primitive Institution) is set at nought, slighted, and reviled, when busy Men will stretch beyond
D 3 their

their Last. What a Pity 'tis that last *When* was not left out; for the Simile does not at all suit with the Gentlemen of a grand Inquest: 'Tis visibly borrow'd from *Turn-Style* and *Cranbourn-Alley* ---- *Impose the crude Results of their Common Councils on your Majesty, and forget your most Gracious Act of Oblivion.* How sharp are these *Essex* Men? You must remember, that when Sir *Robert Barrington*, and Col. *Mildmay*, the Knight of this Shire petition'd, the King told them, they had forgot the *Act of Oblivion*. And these Jurymen are to be taken for some of the best and chiefest Men of the County spoken of by his Majesty: *We cannot but be very apprehensive, &c.* The Grand Jury of the County of *Westmorland* might have spar'd their Address for what is in it, and 'tis strange it found a Place in the *Gazette*. For notwithstanding they speak fine Things of the Declaration, they say they will chuse Representatives of approv'd *Loyalty and Moderation*. How came *Moderation* in it? 'Twas not such Men the Court wanted: 'Twas your High-Flyers, Tackers, Men for putting the Laws in Execution against Dissenters with Vigour. — *Moderate Men*, what were they good for in immoderate Times? — 'Tis true in her present Majesty's Reign, where the whole Administration is just and equal, and every Part of the Government encourages Union and Justice, Men of moderate Principles have been found to be the most useful to the Publick. There will be Occasion hereafter to speak of

Several Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants, between the Rivers of Dudden and Eske, containing many Manners within Millam (in the County of Cumberland adjoining to Lancashire) being a Lordship.

For these are some of the merriest Addresses that ever put Pen to Paper; *Dissenters and Maintainers of*
Com-

Commonwealth Principles, that do not stick to say, They will not believe Persons upon their Oaths ; yet so unreasonable, as to have the People to believe them on their bare Words, whose Actions may prove like others to be contrary to what is declar'd and shew'd in the World ; whereof we in these Parts did bitterly taste. This is what the Criticks in Stile call Clearness and Perspicuity, a Talent in which these good Folks between the two Rivers aforesaid abound as much as any between the Shannon and the Lisby. In the Time of the most unparallel'd Rebellion, the Effects of which was the Amazement of Heathens as well as Christians ; and yet then we had not, nor now have (we hope) four Papists or Dissenters amongst us, &c. Your Majesty's most gracious Declaration cheers our Hearts, and puts Life into our Countenances.

Sign'd by 825 Persons.

News from Lyme.

Numb. 1636. July the 20th, A Person of this Town having spoken very scandalously and unbecomingly of the Addressers in general, and particularly of that which was presented to his Majesty by the Gentlemen of this County. Upon Information given thereof upon Oath to Captain Alford, he Yesterday caus'd the said Person to give good Security to answer the same at the Assizes. This Capt. Alford was a facetious Person, who understood Mankind and Manners as well as any Person in the West ; and looking upon Addressee to be an Act of the greatest Complacency, he cou'd not bear a Word spoken against them. — Capt. Alford is one of the Hero's of our History, where, and in the Gazette, his Name will live as long as it can ; but every where else 'tis so forgotten, that we cou'd hardly hear of it at Lyme four Years ago.

The County of *Carmarthen*

Are highly to be commended for their super-abundant Loyalty: *A County not stain'd with the least Tincture of Rebellion or Faction (that abundantly smarted by both) having not afforded one Committee-man for executing injurious traiterous Ordinances.* This is enough for one County, and we shall find it a hard matter to match it all over the Kingdom of *England*, or Dominion of *Wales*. The *Gazetteer*, Numb. 1637. thought fit to print a whole Presentment of a Grand Jury at once.

To the Worshipful Sir Edward Philips, and the rest of the Worshipful Justices assembled for keeping the General Sessions of the Peace of the County of Somerset.

At Bridgwater, the 12th of July, 1681.

Imprimis, *We present it as our Duty, to return Thanks to the Worshipful Bench for declaring to the County, That the Laws against Popery, Schism and Faction, Conventicling, and other unlawful Meetings (Things highly obnoxious and destructive to true Government) ought to be put in Execution, and particularly to those worthy ones of the Bench, who in their own Persons have given Example, &c.* We will not be so cruel to the Reader, as to let him have any more of this *Somersetshire Paper*; which for the Politeness and Elegance of the Stile, as well as the Moderation and Justness of the Sentiments, seems to be the Work of the very Man *Sir Edward Philips* to whom it was presented. For as we have heard of a certain Patron who wrote his own Dedications, so 'tis very probable that a Chairman of a Bench of Justices may in such a Case write a Presentment, because he cou'd then make it speak as he pleas'd. And this is the very Soul of that memorable

morable Knight, who was such a Miracle of Loyalty, that perhaps a greater Wonder has not been seen in our Days, unless it might be the two Girls with one, what d'ye call it, to be seen in *Fleetstreet*? or the two like Children taken away from their Parents in the aforesaid County of *Somerset*, about the time of the Presentment of this Address, by whom and for what the Grand Jury did not think fit to inquire about; and for our purpose we'll have as little to do with it as they had. One Mr. *Cranfield* was made choice of to present the humble Address of the Loyal Prentices of *Bristol*, sign'd by about 800.

There's no great Matter in what they say; and what can be expected from Prentices? 'Tis very well if it is not Nonsense; and if it is Zeal, which, to be sure, is always guided by sound Reason in young Men and Apprentices, makes amends for all. Now for

The County-Borough of *Carmarthen*

They take great Satisfaction in this transcendently signaliz'd Declaration, imprinted by indelible Characters in their Hearts of his Sacred Majesty's fix'd Resolution not to warp from the Defence of the Protestant Religion, &c. as not to practise his self, so not to permit in others in any Capacities, separated or conven'd Subjects, (What a back-blow they give the Parliament?) any arbitrary Exercises, Exorbitancies of Power, that they may be govern'd by certain known Laws, not by uncertain every day mutable Votes, a Pressure that we dismally languish'd under. How cold some People are in the Business of Parliaments, how angry others? They can't give 'em a good Word; and 'tis pity methinks they shou'd throw away such fine Parts, and so much Eloquence on so bad a Cause. But they were so zealous for it, they thought nothing too good. Where-ever we ee the Name of the Earl of *Craven*, and the *Middlesex* Justices,

Justices, we always expect something very extraordinary ; his Lordship's known Wisdom and Learning rend'ring him fit for every thing that was great and loyal. *We farther acknowledge, that Your Majesty hath an indubitable Right and Power, both of Scepter and Sword, to compel Obedience to those Laws. This Sword Your Majesty hath been pleas'd to intrust with, who I pray ? With us. Enough.*

The County of Nottingham produc'd near 1600 Hands on this Occasion.

Holland in Lincolnshire,

*Most humbly beg, that those Laws of the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, and the 3d of King James of happy Memory, which are the chief (if not the only) Bulwarks of our Church and Religion (and therefore have been in such Dangers to be undermin'd and ruin'd by those who are Enemies to both) may be duly and impartially executed against all Dissenters, of what Name or Faction soever. We cannot but with great Grief and Consternation of our Hearts and Minds consider that our Parliaments, which have heretofore been the Restorers of our Breaches, and have of late prov'd so unsuccessful. They shou'd have added, as to be dissolv'd before they cou'd pass any of their Votes into Laws. But it will be seen, that these *Hollanders* were no Commonwealths-men, and were no ways like their Names-fakes on th'other side the Water, but in their Situation in Fenns and Mud, the latter of which is very apt to breed Vermine, as the Naturalists will tell you. This Division, tho' there may perhaps be above 3000 Freeholders in it, cou'd make but about 300 Hands.*

The Borough of Stamford

Found out that King Charles was extreamly in Love with Parliaments for Reasons which are so plain, that

that — but you shall hear 'em. Your Royal Goodness was necessitated to interrupt that Intercourse with Your Majesties People, which by Your Majesties long continuance and frequent calling of Parliament, had evidenc'd to be infinitely pleasing to Your Majesty. And all this sign'd by above 250 Hands.

The major Part, not all, of the Grand Jury for the

County of Southampton

Say, Those who make the loudest Alarm against Popery do endeavour to destroy one of the best Protestant Churches in the World, and many of those who consent against Arbitrary Power, are the only Persons that would exercise it. But if any has the Curiosity to see how Rhetorical People can be, and yet how Nonsensical at the same Time, let them turn to the Gazette, Numb 1642. where he will find an Address from the

Borough of Leeds.

Raised again by your Majesty's happy Restauration, before which boundless and barbarous Tyranny did every where prevail, and overbear all Rights Sacred and Civil, continual Overflows of violent Misrule, numerous as the Faction and Ringleaders, after Usurpation of Majesty, advancing in Turns, and turmoiling to a common Chaos, the Safety of the People pretended made a Cloak to enslave the People, nothing more destructive to Liberty than the Keepers, Votes and Ordinances tearing up, and blowing away the old Foundation. There need no Notes upon this to shew what it is. The Chaos they wou'd describe is perfectly well represented by the Confusion. In the Address for Anorely it self cannot be more rude and undigested.

Chester

Chester Address had 800 Hands.
Cambridge County about 2000.
Rutland about 1200.

More News. In the *Gazette*, Numb. 1640.

London, Aug. the 4th. This Day the Loyal Apprentices of this City (who made lately the humble Address to his Majesty) dined at *Salter's-Hall*; the King had been pleas'd to give them a Brace of Bucks, and many of the Principal of the Nobility and other Persons of Quality did them the Honour to dine with them. There was a very handsome Entertainment manag'd with great Order, and they intending to keep an Annual Feast, desired his Grace the Duke of *Grafton* and some others of the Nobility to do them the Honour to be Stewards for the next Year. What ado is here with a few Boys making a merry Meeting? Who paid for it? Mr. *Yard* does not tell us; whether it was taken out of the *Till*, or the like, or whether it came honestly out of their own Pockets, and was part of their Box-Money. When one has but a few Friends how fond one is of them, and how glad to see'em together. Tho'tis not to be doubted but Count *Dada* for a Brace of Bucks might have fill'd a spacious Hall with the *London* Prentices, and yet have had never a Friend amongst them. It is to be noted that these Addresses did not every where pass currently. In a News Letter then publish'd, a Protestation was enter'd against that of the County of *Southampton*, but Mr. *Hanbury's* Name being put without his Knowledge, the *Gazetteer* took upon him to vindicate that Gentleman.

The City of *Worcester*

Sent up an Address which one wou'd think had not been drawn by Dr. *Hicks* the late Dean, but rather

ther by his Brother Mr. *John Hicks* the Nonconformist Minister, who was executed in the *West* for *Monmouth's* Rebellion, it is so full of what some People call Cant. Out of the Hands of your Enemies who compass'd you round about, whose Power and Malice nothing but the outstretched Hand of the Lord of Hosts cou'd vanquish and assuage, and he that is Mighty did not then only deliver you, but put you as a Signet o'er his Right Hand, &c. These gracious Dispensations of Providence are a clear Indication to us, that the Almighty hath stamped a Character upon your Majesty for some signal Monument of Good and Great, which we cannot otherwise read and interpret. How clearly and intelligibly some Men express themselves.

More News in the Gazettee. Numb. 1643.

This Address was Subscribed by 610 Citizens, whereof there are three Lords, and 43 of the Common Council. The Mayor and four Aldermen refus'd to subscribe the same; but it is inform'd, that twenty of the Subscribing Citizens to this Address, are capable to purchase the whole Number of the Non-subscribing Citizens within the City of Worcester. Is not this worth knowing.

Derbyshire Address was Sign'd by above 2500.

Duckering and Pickering in Yorkshire by above 800.

The Borough of Great Bodmin.

We cannot but with Horror and Amazement, detest and abhor those wicked Incendiaries, who make it their Business to bring us again into the same Confusion (41) under the pretence of securing our Religion and Property, &c. We humbly beg your Majesty's acceptance of this our firm and steady Resolution, from the hands of the Right Honourable the Lord Bruce; The same who
being

being afterwards Earl of Ailsbury, was banish'd this Kingdom for Treasonable Practices against the Government, and retiring to the *Netherlands*, there turn'd Papist. Now for the Grand Jury of the

County of Devon,

Always famous for Charity and good Manners. Let us see in what Temper the *Devonshire* Jury were on this Occasion, and their Presentment being Printed in the Gazette, Numb. 1646. it will not be difficult to find it out. We present (as the Source of all our Mischief) the Growth of Popery, Faction and Fanaticism; we cannot but take notice in every part of the Country, of their restless Designs against the Government, and their too successful Attempts in disturbing our Peace and Quiet, and whilst they are permitted to meet in Numbers, and to have their Houses as it were Magazines of War, to the Terror of all Loyal Men, filled with Arms, we who have already experienc'd their Cruelty, have just reason to fear, and cannot think the Sacred Person of the King safe (whom God long preserve) and on whom depends the Safety of us all, and especially since the Discovery of the late horrid Plot.---- Pray mind, Gentlemen, they own the Popish Conspiracy, because there were some who did not own it, when we had a Popish King. Unless the Laws are put in Execution, and their Arms siezed, and we think none of our Laws too severe, for such who will not live in quiet under so good a Government. What follows is a small hint of the necessity of Quo-warrantos and taking away the Burthen of Charters. And we humbly crave leave to observe that our Corporations and Boroughs, who have so great a share in the Government, are now the Nurseries and Seminaries of Faction, Sedition and Disloyalty. As the Case stands, these *Devonshire* Men can't tell what to say, even to Parliaments too. We acknowledge our selves happy beyond

yond any other People, in the Excellent Constitution of Parliaments, — That's very good, — Yes so it is, — Were it not for what comes after, *Whilst the Members are Chosen by Honest and Loyal Men*; that is if they their own dear Selves were to choose them, for there was not a Man of them, who was not as Honest as he was Loyal, at least in his own Opinion; but we cannot but think it an Unhappiness to be Govern'd by those, who have once already made us Slaves. We therefore humbly desire that all the Laws for regulating Corporations, particularly a Statute made in the 17th Year of the King for restraining Non-conformists from living in Corporations, may be duly put in execution. They were stanch High Flyers, and for turning all those who did not occasionally conform, out of the several Towns Corporate, where they liv'd, to graze by themselves in the Country. There was a topping Address from the whole

County of Devon,

Sign'd by above 16000 Persons, presented by Sir Edward Seymour, Bar. Father of the late Sir Edward, &c. introduc'd by that wise and highborn Duke, Christopher Duke of Albemarle, in which, after much severe Railing against the Republican Times, of dismal Memory: They say, *We do as heartily abhor and detest the insolent and mutinous Proceedings of Antimonarchical Factions, and Phanatical Persons, who wou'd again have involv'd us in Ruin and Confusion, had not Your Majesty seasonably interpos'd and stop't the raging Torrent.* Do they mean any thing by this but his hasty dissolving of the Oxford Parliament, perhaps they do not mean this, nor any thing else, for the farther you go Westward the less meaning you generally meet with. Again, *The wild and Arbitrary Practices of those who wou'd be thought Defenders of the Liberties of the People, which, they alone*
have

have so boldly invaded, and whilst their rude Hands were reaching at the Crown. Here are noble Sentiments. Here are your true born *English* Men, and besides the abovemention'd Sir *Edward Seymour*, there were Sir *Boucher Wray*, Sir *Coppleston Bampffield*, Sir *Courtney Poole*, Sir *John Rolls*, *Peter Prideaux*, Esq; Mr. *Bear*, and Mr. *Sentil*, for why shou'd not those Gentlemens Names be remember'd as well as Sir *Edward's*, cou'd they ever be mention'd on a more noble Occasion? Who dares say it? Nay, who dares think it on t'other Side the *Ex*. Again, Their *Rank Privileges*, &c. Was ever any one of those Presenters a Member of Parliament, for if he had, he wou'd have known that *Rank* is not one of the Epithets, which the Honourable House of Commons give to Privileges. Again, for the Men of Devon. While they were turning the Royal Stream out of its Course, and opening the Flood-gates of Confusion and plucking down all the Fences which secure our Religion, exposing her Naked to the mad Zeal of Enthusiasts, or the Sacrilegious Designs of Covetous and Barbarous Villains. The Tower of Babel was not higher than these Devonshire Mens Principles, impudently thinking Your Sacred Majesty had forgot Your Martyr'd Father, &c. Your Prudence in so timely Checking such unparallell'd Insolence, hath abundantly satisfied all your Loyal Subjects, that without Monarchy supported in all its ancient Rights and Grandeur, England can never be safe and happy; 'tis in the Splendor and Lustre of the Crown, and under the Protection of the Prerogative, that we are Happy and Prosperous at Home, and Great and Considerable Abroad. Here indeed these worthy Baronets and the 15000 and odd that came after them, are somewhat too Complaisant; for as to our Happiness and Prosperity at that time at Home, it consisted in several things which are not generally look'd upon as Felicity, in a Constitution, such as Jealousies and Fears,

Fears, Factions and Divisions, Animosities and Revenge. And as to our Considerableness abroad, if any of those Gentlemen had read and understood Sir *William Temple's* Works, which are pretty intelligible, they wou'd have seen what a considerable Figure we made in the Ballance of *Europe*, at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, as well as before and after. This most admirable Address ends with a Prayer, as Laudable as cou'd be desir'd: *That Your Majesty's Crown may be Illustrious, and Your Prerogative as spreading as any of your Royal Ancestors shall, &c.* What follows may perhaps by some People be call'd the

Cambridge Creed.

We will still believe and maintain that our Kings derive not their Titles from the People, but from God, that to him only they are accountable, that it belongs not to Subjects, either to Create or Censure, but to Honour and Obey their Sovereign, who comes to be so by a Fundamental Hereditary Right of Succession, which no Religion, no Law, no Fault or Forfeiture can alter or diminish. This and much more was spoken by Dr. Gaver, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to King Charles at New-market, Sept. 18. 1681. And instead of Printing it here, in such a mean obscure History, it ought to be written in Letters of Gold, and hung up in all the Chappels within the Limits of that Reverend University. For what is there in the Belief of Man, more Orthodox, more Infallible, and what Creed was ever better kept than that of Cambridge? His Majesty gave 'em Speech for Speech, and at the Close was pleased to add, That there was no other Church in the World, that Taught and Preach'd Loyalty so conscientiously as the Church of England. This King Dy'd the 6th of February, 1685.

The Corporation of Cheping Wicomb.

Observe something very odd, which however we hope was not true, some People have endeavour'd to disparage all Loyal Addresses, either as useless and insignificant, or as discountenanc'd and unregarded, that the Glut of them doth Cloy and Surfeit, rather than Satisfy your Majesty. The next Paragraph is such, that Longinus wou'd probably have mention'd it as the Pinnacle of the Sublime, if he had liv'd in our Days, and understood English so well as the Orator of Wicomb. For mind now; Notwithstanding these Sly-projected Discouragements, we have always cordially detested and rejected them, together with their own exploded, scanty and forsaken Abettors. And have inserted our Loyal Selves, amongst the Resolute, Grave, and Deliberate Persons, and do most highly Applaud the Strenuous, Brisk and Valiant Youth, of this your now much undeluded Kingdom. The Address from the City of York, was sign'd by between 13 and 1400 Persons. An Address was sent up by

The Single Men and Apprentices of the City and County of *Normich*, on the timely Dissolution of the two last Parliaments, sign'd by 2057.

Totness.

Is a considerable Name in this History, but it being not at that time under the Government of the late Sir *Edward Seymour* Baronet, thus content themselves with *Factionous Republicans*. In the same Gazette, the late Sir *Edward*, who was then stil'd, the Right Honourable *Edward Seymour Esq*; was said to be chosen Recorder of *Exeter*, and half a Page of that Paper bestow'd on that Piece of History,

story, which was of great Importance. The Address from the Justices of *Middlesex*, for Persecuting the Dissenters, in the Gazettee 1660. is too long in all Conscience to be Printed any where else, and if taken to pieces is worth nothing. As invaluable as it is altogether, Sir *George Jefferies* of uncommon Memory was Chairman: That's enough to let the Reader guess at the Nature and Merit of the Address. There's a pretty Story about a Grand Jury, Numb. 1662. and of our under Sheriffs being too hard for a whole Bench of Justices; but our Business is the History of Addresses, and not of under Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, or we shou'd have taken Notice farther of it. The Grand Jury of *Radnor*, speak of the *Horrid and Devilish Plots of Rome*, *That of Glamorgon of the Rigid Geneva Reformers*. And which did the King like best? Let who will answer, we have nothing to say to it.

Some of the Burgesses of *Berwick*

Sent up an Address so very long, that it might have serv'd for all of them; but it seems the Magistring were Non-subscribing Fellows, and cou'd not be brought to. Wherefore the Addressers tell the King, *It is hence our Address and Duty is so late; for whilst that with assiduous Importunity we endeavour'd to come to your Presence orderly with our whole Body and Magistracy, Time elapsing, we cou'd no longer forbear our Part in the Chorus of Loyalty, but to evidence to Your Majesty that there is a Church as well as Kirk in Berwick.* Notwithstanding

The Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, military Officers, and Gentlemen, together with the Clergy of the County of Radnor,

Were satisfied that they liv'd in an Age, when to express their Constancy to the Crown, tho' by the most humble

Addresses is, &c. look'd upon as unnecessary, impertinent and vain. — Yet address they wou'd, and address they did; as may be seen at large, Numb. 1671.

More News from Lyme.

Capt. Alford presented the Address of that Borrough, which was very graciously receiv'd by His Majesty, being pleas'd to read it himself, and to command Capt. Alford to return his Thanks to the Town of Lyme, &c. Who so great as the King and Capt. Alford? Tho' whether he was Captain of a Militia-Band, or of a Lyme Coaster, or what Captain he was else, not a Word is said in this History, nor any other.

The Borrough of Cirencester

Are so long in their Address, that with good management it might have serv'd for three or four. They pray heartily enough; and had it not been for some indecent Reflections on the two last Parliaments, well enough too. That Your Majesties most gracious Inclinations may in due time meet with a Temperate, Sober, Religious, and Loyal House of Commons. What wou'd they by this call the Oxford and Westminster Parliaments? — Have a little Patience, Reader, and you shall know. — That may carefully shun the Footsteps of that fatal Assembly in 40, and the unwarrantable Proceedings (to use the more gentle Expressions of Your Sacred Majesty) of the other two in the ominous Period of the succeeding 40. If the King had not contented himself with calling their Proceedings unwarrantable, who knows what a hard Name the Burgesses of Cirencester might have found out for them. The Address from Gravesend came so late, that 'twas follow'd in the next Gazette by one from Barbadoes, and the

Borough of *Corfe-Castle*.

Stay'd so long thro' an unseasonable Modesty, that the Barbadians were before them, and fifteen Days after came the Gentleman under the Bar of the inner Temple, who clos'd up the Addresses on this Occasion, which lasted from *May* the 9th to *January* the 15th. And 'twas not with a little Industry that so many were procur'd, as may be imagin'd by the Opposition they met with, which must be great, or the *Gazetteer* wou'd not have been forc'd to take notice of it so often as he did. Yet with all this Bustle, after all the Artifices that had been made use of, there are not above 40000 Hands mention'd to sign these Addresses. Whereas in King *William's* Reign, we shall find mention made of near 370000 Hands to several Addresses, without any of those Artifices, being the sincere Sentiments of the Addressers, as may be seen by their Number, and the time of their Continuance, which was not half so long as that of those in King *Charles* the Second's dissolving the *Oxford* Parliament, and his Declaration publish'd after it. How mean was it for that Government to shew themselves so fond of any hot-headed, ignorant, contemptible Addresser, to trumpet his Name in the *Gazette*, and croud such Captains as *Alford* of *Lyme*, whose Merit wou'd not otherwise have advanc'd him above a Sessions Paper. How becoming a Great King was it to read Addresses procur'd after that manner publicly himself, and to have the World told of it. But the whole Kingdom, from the Court to the Village, were so extravagant in their ways, that nothing is incredible that's said of them on these Occasions. The next was that of the Association, which was by some affirm'd to be found in the Earl of *Shaftsbury's* Closet, if ever Addresser wou'd speak then was the Time. For it

E 3

seem'd

seem'd to be the Intention of the Ministry to frighten their Party with the Terrors of a Republican Plot, of which all their former Addresses were so apprehensive, that one wou'd think the Addressers were let into the Secret before the Plotters themselves. The Grand Juries in the County did not fail to fall on the Favourers of the Association; and 'twas not hard to foresee that a Plot wou'd be the next Thing, and Hanging, Drawing and Quartering come after it.

C H A P. III.

Addresses on the Famous Discovery of the Notorious Association Traiterously dispers'd, and found in the Earl of Shaftsbury's Closet.

THIS Opportunity of the Association said to be found in the Earl of *Shaftsbury's* Closet, was taken hold of by all the Abhorrrers in *England*, and they cou'd give it as black a Completion as was necessary to justify the ill Language the Court had taught their Emissaries to treat the Dissenters and Whigs with. The Counties, Cities, and Burroughs cou'd not contain themselves on this Occasion. They fly out into the Stile of a Camp and a Market; if they forbear downright Cursing and Swearing, 'tis as much as they do. 'Twas no matter that the Earl of *Shaftsbury* had been clear'd by a Jury of as wealthy and worthy Gentlemen as ever met to judge of so important a Cause: Sir *Samuel Barnaediston* was Foreman; Mr. *Papillon*, Mr. *Godfrey*, and other eminent Merchants were of the Jury, Men of Probity and Vertue. Let us see however how the Loyal Tories are pleas'd to insult and abuse 'em: They cou'd not have

have given them worse Names, had their Morals and Principles been as profligate as their own. That Address from

Worcester.

Is Printed the 30th of *March*, 1682. having been presented by the Lord *Windsor*. Among other Flights we have these. *An Association impregnated with Jesuitical Hypocrisy, Impudence and Sedition, a pregnant Womb of Disorder, Slavery, and the worst of experimented Mischiefs, a Contrivance so notorious, that nothing can palliate but a Fury packt to affront Justice, elude the Law, and countenance Perjury.* In the same Paper we find the

Wiltshire

Men a little more modest. They satisfy themselves with telling King *Charles II.* that his Prerogative was the *only Means of securing our Religion, Liberties and Properties.* The Men of

Bath

Are in a higher Strain. We most humbly throw this our *Association at Your Majesty's Feet*, not such a one as was found in the *Earl of Shaftsbury's Closet*, design'd and contriv'd in *Hell*, but such, &c. That from the learned Borough of

Portsmouth

Has some severe Paragraphs on the Dissenters, *April 10th*, 1682. It wou'd soon have prov'd the common Theme of *Conventicles* where the Zealous believe there's those *Trumpeters of Sedition and Rebellion* wou'd, &c. and *Revelations* cou'd not have been want-

ing to confirm all. They might have cry'd out against the Heretical Church of Rome 'till they had destroy'd the most Orthodox Church of England, beaten down all true Religion, and erected Atheism. So careful were the Tars at Portsmouth for the Purity of Faith and Doctrine.

The County of Cornwall

Is most Elegant in the Address sent up from thence, printed the 13th of April, 1682. We humbly beg Your Majesty not to look on this Paper as a Piece of Formality or common Ceremony, but as a real Protestation of our good Affection and Loyalty. What we tell Your Majesty in a black Character, we shall be ready to confirm in a red, on all Occasions the Strokes of our Swords shall be as Loyal as those of our Pens. After some other Flourishes we come to the Point, the Bloody Association. They tell us, It is a black Spirit disguised in the Mantle of Samuel, it looks fair and plausible in the the Front, but in the Conclusion we discover the Cloven Foot of it, which plainly shews that it was contriv'd by some discontented antimonarchical fallen Angel; it does not barely aim at Your own Sacred Person, which is the lively Reflection of the Deity, but it strikes at the Roots and Foundation of the English Monarchy, which is the Imitation of the Divine Regiment in Heaven.

After many Addresses in the same Stile, comes that from

Maidstone,

May the 8th, 1682. Who resolving to shew they were more Loyal than the Loyalest, say thus:
 ' And now, great Sir, that our Expressions may not
 ' be Verbal only, we do in full Confidence and
 ' Trust in your Majesty's great Wisdom from the cer-
 ' tain and long Experience we have had of your un-
 ' paralell'd

‘ paralell’d Goodness, lay down at your Majesty’s
 ‘ Royal Feet the Charter of our Corporation.
 And ’tis pity it had not lain there for ever. The
 next Address that has any thing in it out of the com-
 mon Road on this Occasion, is that of

Litchfield,

Printed the First of *June*, 1682. The good Burghers
 of *Litchfield* say of this most terrible Association,
 ‘ Which, tho’ pretended for the Security of the Pro-
 ‘ testant Religion, is but a Transcript of that Holy
 ‘ League which the French Papists heretofore fram’d
 ‘ against their King, and plung’d that Nation into a
 ‘ Sea of Blood, this confirms to us what we have
 ‘ long believ’d that English Fanaticks are inspirited
 ‘ by Popish Emissaries. And who after this will be-
 lieve the Burghers of *Litchfield*. ’Tis likely indeed
 the Papists shou’d herd among the Dissenters; they
 had great Hopes to be sure of propagating their
 Cause by advancing that of their severest Enemies,
 and falling in with Persons who openly declar’d a-
 gainst them to ruin others, who carrest them, and if
 they did not applaud, excus’d them and their Te-
 nets. The little Borough of

Deunton in Wiltshire

Has a very sound Prayer at the End of the Ad-
 dress, printed *June* 8th, 1682. *God Almighty, great*
Sir, encrease the Number of Your Loyal Cavalier Sub-
jects, cloath Your sluggish Enemies with Shame and
Dishonour. That of

Pembroke

Is of a baser Allay, for amidst the glorious Decla-
 rations of Abhorrence and Anti-associating Princi-
 ples,

ples, the Gentlement of *Pembrokeshire* cannot help the mean Remembrance of their own Interests, for
 ‘ They render to his Majesty their most submissive
 ‘ and endear’d Acknowledgements for his Majesty’s
 ‘ particular Care of this County in the Exclusion of
 ‘ *Irish* Cattle; for which and other good Causes and
 Considerations, them thereunto especially moving,
 they add, ‘ We assure your Majesty, that we with
 ‘ our Lives and Fortunes, with loyal and resolv’d
 ‘ Hearts and Hands will stand by your Majesty and
 ‘ your lawful Successors to the utmost without Reser-
 ‘ vation or Limitation, &c. A most noble Resolution,
 which for the Honour of *Pembroke*, contains much more
 than it speaks, as cutting their Neighbours Throats,
 nay even their own if they were commanded, setting
 up Popery and Slavery, in short, setting up or pul-
 ling down any thing without Reservation or Limitati-
 on---what will not Interest do? Had not *K. Charles* past
 the Bill of Exclusion for *Irish* Cattle, for Bills of Ex-
 clusion did pass it seems in that Reign. The Loyalty
 of these old *Britains* had been more reserv’d and li-
 mited, it wou’d have had some Bounds at least, but
 now it has none. There seems to be a tautological
 Transport of Loyalty in the

Andover

Address printed in the same *Gazettee*, June the
 12th, 1682. ‘ That horrid and diabolical Association
 ‘ found amongst the Papers of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*,
 ‘ which Hellish Association; but if we shou’d take
 notice of the Tautology, Dullness, Nonsense, Fustian
 Flatness, and all the Vices of Sense and Language
 in these Addresses, we should never have done, it
 will therefore be omitted, but that the Reader may
 see how fruitful the English Tongue is, it will not be
 amiss to tell him what a vast Number of Epithets
 the Abhorers found out for the Word Association,
 ‘ Horrid and Treasonable, Cursed, Pernicious, Dam-
 ‘ nable,

‘ nable, Traiterous, Desperate, Dangerous, Seditious,
 ‘ Venemous Insinuating, Trapaning, Diabolical, Un-
 ‘ paralell’d, Rebellious, Villanous, Abhorred, Hellish,
 ‘ Treasonous, Wicked, Execrable, Abominable, Ille-
 ‘ gal, Prolifick, Spauning, Impious, Assassinating, Mon-
 ‘ strous, Disingenious, Destructice, Malicious, &c.

Portsmouth again.

We have spoken already of *Portsmouth*, and shall again have Occasion more than once to speak of that most excellent Borough, who not satisfy’d with their Address against the Association, presented another two Months afterwards, printed July the 20th, wherein they say, *We have thought fit, and do by these Presents, with all Humility, surrender into Your Majesties Hands all our Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments together with our said Charter.*

Stafford.

The Worshipful Borough of *Stafford* in their Address in the same Paper, pray, *That those monstrous Asserters of that damnable and destructive Association may be made obedient, if not conformable to the Government establish’d in Church and State.*

The Men of Westbury in Wiltshire,

Not only abhorr’d the Association, but that the Whigs shou’d treasonably eat together. *And we likewise declare our Abhorrence of that publick Invitation lately made in the City of London of great Numbers of People out of the City and Country, by printed Tickets, or some other way, under the specious Pretence of a publick Feast, or Day of Thanksgiving, &c.* After the Association had occasion’d so many Addresses, the Boroughs, &c. were a little quiet, and wanted an Opportunity
to

to go to work again. The Parsons, Town-Clerks, &c. pined for an Occasion of shewing their Eloquence; and nothing cou'd have happen'd more favourable to the Humour of calling of Names, than the *Rye-house* Plot; which being a Conspiracy that happen'd when the Author was a Boy, he will not pretend to say it was not true. A History of it has appear'd written by an Author that knows very well what is the Duty of an Historian; and to be sure no Man wou'd sin against Knowledge in such a Matter. *London* began, and the Lord Mayor and his Brethren forget their Gravity so far, as to make use of the merry Phrase, *Dissenting Conventicles*; but that's nothing, so we shall proceed.

C H A P. IV.

Addresses on the Rye-House Plot.

IT will be expected that the Stile of the Addressers will now be burning hot: Swords and Gibbets are Words that they cou'd not be without, and therefore they must not be thought strange. The Gentlemen of the

Middle Temple

After having declar'd, ' That the Hellish Conspi-
' racy was begun and carry'd on by desperate Persons
' of Fanatical, Atheistical, and Republican Princi-
' ples, &c. Close with a Prayer somewhat awkward.
'Tis true, for it begins with a Curse. ' We beseech
' God Almighty to cover with Confusion the Faces
' of the most secret Enemies, that Divine Vengeance
' may overtake such of these Traytors as by Flight
' escape

‘ escape the Justice of Laws. See the *Gazette* July the 9th, 1683. There is something so whimsically loyal in the next Address but one, that ’tis worth reading. It comes from the ingenious and frank Citizens of

Normich again.

‘ When we surrender’d our old Charter in your
 ‘ Royal Hand, we did it not so much to serve our own
 ‘ Interest, as to avoid the least Suspicion of Contest
 ‘ with your Crown Imperial, and to give the utmost
 ‘ Demonstration of our Loyalty, &c. We have been
 ‘ censur’d by factious and capricious Men, for being
 ‘ extravagantly loyal in some of our late Proceedings;
 ‘ but if it were possible to be guilty of Excess in
 ‘ Allegiance, &c. we wou’d study to acquire the Ver-
 ‘ tue and Honour of loyal Extravagancy. The Epi-
 ‘ thets to Assassination and Plots may be found in any
 Book of that kind under these Heads, and in the
 Addressers Common Places, so we shall take no notice
 of Damnable, Diabolical, Hellish, &c. They were
 not spar’d, you may depend upon’t, and therefore
 ’twill be needless to repeat them whose Reputa-
 tion for Wisdom, Honour, Quality, Fortune, Inte-
 grity, and other Vertues and Qualities, has been sin-
 gular, did not belye their Character on this Occa-
 sion, as in the *Gazette*, July the 12th.

Middlesex Justices.

‘ We Your Majesty’s Justices of the Peace have, for
 ‘ several Years last past, observ’d the unquiet Spirit of
 ‘ this sort of Men (Dissenters from the Church of
 ‘ *England*) and have presum’d in our frequent Ad-
 ‘ dresses to Your Majesty (wherein some Men thought
 ‘ us very forward and impertinent) to acquaint Your
 ‘ Majesty with our Apprehensions of those Conventi-
 ‘ cles.

cles. We doubt not but Your Majesty is now convinc'd that we proceeded not by Passion, but Reason; for altho' Your Majesty's Life is of more Value and Consideration than a hundred Millions of ours, yet our Lives are ours, &c. What pity 'tis they shou'd fall from that noble Flight of a hundred Millions, to so flat an Expression; — Yet our Lives are ours: And they were certainly very safe. These *Middlesex* Squires were not very good political Arithmeticians, a hundred Millions will go near to answer for all the Lives in *Europe*. And his Majesty King Charles the Second troubled himself so little with Affairs abroad, that his Life cou'd not be worth more than the Lives of all his own Subjects, which did not exceed 5500000, according to the Calculations of those great political Arithmeticians, Dr. *Davenant* and Mr. *King*; nay, according to Sir *William Petty*, it cou'd not be worth above 7500000, or thereabouts. As to the exact Number it cannot be told; and more or less, 100000 Lives is nothing in this Case. Their Worships of *Middlesex* were farther 'humbly of Opinion that those dangerous Meetings the Conventicles are not to be suffer'd, nor the Persons who frequent them trusted either with Employment or Arms. Thus his Majesty — He has his Character and Wisdom from God, and is the Light of their Eyes.

The City of *Bath*

Throms (a Word of which they were extreamly fond) another Address at the King's Feet not so cutragious as the former.

Middlesex Lieutenancy.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Craven*, eminent for Learning, Courage, Wisdom, Piety, Bounty,

ty, &c. at the Head of the *Middlesex* Lieutenancy, presented an Address, printed *July* the 19th, 1683. wherein are these Words: 'We do reckon it our
'Duty, &c. to endeavour by all lawful means the
'preventing of any the like Designs for the future,
'both by suppressing Conventicles, and all other un-
'lawful Meetings, and by disarming all such People
'as are dangerous to the Government, in prosecu-
'tion of which righteous Ends, &c.

Cheshire.

The lusty People of *Cheshire* speaking of this never enough damnable Conspiracy, says in the same Paper,
'The Blood-thirsty Miscreants design'd at one Blow
'to rob us of the Joy of our Hearts in extinguishing
'the Light of this our *Israel*, which we hope and
'pray may shine in Your Majesty and Legal Successor,
'while the Sun doth. 'Tis probable these *Cheshire*
Men thought the World wou'd be at an End, sooner than some imagine. For if they believ'd the Term of 2000 Years were to be fulfill'd between our Saviour and the Conflagration, they cou'd not have been so Unconscionable, as to Pray that King *Charles* and King *James* might Reign 317 Year, or for ought they know 3000 and 17 Year, but 'tis to be suppos'd they spoke figuratively, and did not really mean that they wou'd have him Reign longer than *Lewis* the xiv. or *Aureng-zebe*: But be it one way or t'other, their Prayers had an uncomfortable Answer, for King *Charles* dy'd the next Year, and his Dear Brother was Abdicated in three or four afterwards, we shall see in some following Addresses, that they did not Pray in good Earnest.

Taunton again.

Taunton in *Somersetshire* was look'd upon as a most Fanatical Place, and the Inhabitants had been
wanting

wanting to themselves, if they had not by a warm Address wip'd off that Stain, they Pray, July 23d 1683. That his Majesty's Laws may be fully put in Execution against all known Dissenters, Conventiclers and Conventicles, notwithstanding their feign'd Pretences be known, and too much Experienc'd Nurseries of Sedition, Damnable Conspiracies and Treasons. Cities and Towns were not the only Addressers, Clubs came in too, and not only Clubs, but Country Clubs, Essex Clubs; for in the Gazettee of July 23. 1683. we find ' The Humble Address of the Gentle-
' men of the Loyal Club at Newport in the County
' of Essex.

The Newport Club.

Tho' they are full of their Cant, as they call Religious Phrases in others, yet 'tis likely they address'd over a Bottle, else their Address wou'd have been Soberer, and have been satisfy'd with calling the Conspiracy *Accursed* and *Traitorous*, but that will not do, it being say they, ' First form'd
' in the Dark Cabals of Hell, and now of late, carry'd on with the most implacable Malice of a
' whole Complication of its Fanatical Emissaries, the
' Factious Sectaries and Dissenters of these Times.

Great Yarmouth.

The Men of Yarmouth have, it must be said, for them never been backward to shew their Zeal for the Cause of the Addressers, and their Malice to Dissenters; they say in the same Paper, ' We cannot
' without the greatest Horror, observe the indefatigable Malice and bloody Treacheries of a Party
' of ill Men, who under the Pretence of tender Consciences, the only true Protestantism and Evangelical Moderation, have long veil'd the blackest
Treasons.

' Treasons. Whoever will look over the Gazettee of the second of *August*, 1683. will find the Good City of

Wells again,

Quarrelling about their Loyalty; the Mayor and his Brethren were of the superlative Stamp as to Addressing, as the new made Lord S—— directed them, but there were a set of Men in this illustrious Corporation, who were a Degree beyond Superlative, and they wou'd not be contented with the common Way of Addresses, but came up by themselves. Now, ' Dread Sovereign, *Say these Politico's*, We ' beg leave to acquaint your Majesty, that we were ' summon'd by our Mayor to join in an Address with ' him and the rest of our Body, but we refus'd unless ' they wou'd agree also to make a submissive Resignation of our Charter: Your Majesty having thought ' fit to send out your Writ of *Scire facias* to revoke ' it, not daring to offer such an Affront to your ' Majesty, as to pretend Loyalty, and at the same ' time impudently to oppose you, or join with those ' who do. This was something like, what signifies Lives and Fortunes, not above a half penny worth of Ink, and a penny worth of Paper; but to give up their Charter, that is, all the Liberties they had, was to be Loyal indeed; for according to the Cant of those times, a Man cou'd not be truly Loyal without being truly a Slave, and methinks those who were so fond of Slavery, had too little Time to enjoy that inestimable Blessing. The Prince of *Orange* brought them Liberty too soon, and by their Grumbling or Murmuring, Swearing and Non-Swearing, they let him see what it was to make People happy whether they wou'd or not.

The Burghers of Sudbury,

In *Suffolk* are a little particular in their Phrase, concerning the poor Dissenters, who *under the Stale Pretence of Religion, &c. who in their Fanatick Zeal have Schismatically divided, &c.* Their Neighbors of

St. Edmundsbury:

After having declar'd that the *Rye* Conspirators had *Confronted Heaven it self*, solemnly purpose to assist his Majesty in the Preservation of several good things, and among the rest of the *Hereditary Succession*. The Men of

Carmarthen

Were not behind hand in offering up the Sacrifice of their Lives and Fortunes, at the Altar of *Jure Divino*; and indeed they are very plain and sincere, if their Words are to be taken; they will not only defend his Majesty, but also His *Heirs and Lawful Successors without Equivocation or Collusion* against all, &c. under what *Veil and Disguise of Liberty*, or under what *Paint and Varnish of Religion* soever, whether the *Progeny of the Conclave*, or of the *Conventicle*. But alas, who can tell what Mind we shall be in, five or six Years hence. 'Tis not good therefore for Discreet and Sober Persons to be too lavish of their Promises, for fear what may happen, unless they are sure they mean what they say. And these fair Spoken *Britains* were as full of *Equivocation and Collusion*, as those that did not boast so much of their *Sincerity and Resolution*. The Gentlemen of

Grays Inn.

After the usual Assurances came to the Point, and Associate against Associations, assuring his Majesty ' It was one Condition of their Society, that ' all and every Member of it, either jointly or severally, ' shall not only attend, but implore the Honour of the ' Royal Command of your Majesty, your Heirs and ' Lawful Successors at an Hours warning. Is it not a very melancholy Reflection, that an Address drawn up in the force and in the stile of a Bond or Covenant, shou'd mean no more, nor be no more valu'd, and that almost all and every Member of this Society, did jointly or severally break this right Vertuous and Lawyer-like Engagement. Such are the things of this World, subject to Mutation, and had the Reverend Benchers been better Politicians, they might have consider'd that Times wou'd not be always the same, and have done as they too often do by other Covenants, have left the Addressers a Hole to have Crept out at.

The Burghers of Southampton

Seem'd to stretch the Conspiracy a little beyond the Evidence. They say, *At the thoughts of which we cannot but tremble, being sensible that in such a Hellish Enterprize, the Massacre of all good Subjects as well as of their Prince must be design'd.* The Men of

Leverpool

Found out, being very Cunning, the Reason why the Whiggs, who cry'd out for the Security of Liberty and Property so much, were Chagrin'd with the Prerogative of that Reign, *They cannot endure*

Prerogative, because it secures the Property, &c. which is so plain, that 'twas hardly worth mentioning in so rhetorical an Address, which has however a great Spice of Cant in it, unworthy Men of such Anti-Conventicling Principles and Practices.

Ely.

The Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace for *Ely*, do not content themselves with laying the Plot, we are speaking of, to the Charge of the Dissenters; they go a great deal higher up, ' That the Phanaticks have always design'd the ' Destruction of your Sacred Person and Govern- ' ment, and of all your Royal Line, is most certain, ' notwithstanding their Endeavours to conceal it, ' and impute the same to others. Here are many Edges in this keen Address, and one wou'd not imagine such a sharp Air cou'd have descended from the Fenns and Fogs of the Isle. They put it beyond all Dispute, that the Phanaticks, that is the Dissenters, whom in the abundance of their Civility the Addressers generally call so, intended not only to murder the King and Duke of *York*, but the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, and the Princess *Anne*, who have since so gloriously reign'd over us, and to lay all the Infamy on those harmless, peaceable, and loyal Creatures the Papists, for whom their Worships of *Ely* have a visible *Tendre*. But 'tis to be suppos'd they lost it with their Bishop, who abdicated a few Years afterwards, and dy'd in *France*, or in Obscurity at home. The High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenant, Justices of the Peace, &c. of

Suffolk

Speaking of the same Persons the Phanaticks, and the Plot which begot these Addresses, ' Presume ' to

' to say, that the Ruin of his Sacred Majesty, &c.
 ' is laid as deep as the Principles of their pretended
 ' Religion. Their Conventicles preach the Do-
 'ctrines ; and having had too much Reason and Ex-
 'perience to doubt, that it hath been the Misfor-
 'tune of too many Corporations to promote its Pa-
 'triot's, we humbly hope your Majesty's Inspection
 ' will hinder them from being any longer the Re-
 'ceptacles of bad Men. 'Tis no matter whether the
 Grammar and Eloquence of this Address be extraor-
 dinary, the Loyalty makes amends ; and now the
 King may fall upon Charters as fast as he pleases, the
 Men of *Suffolk* will stand by him ; for *they abominate*
that horrid Train of Consequences, the Bill of Exclusion,
the horrid Association, the Ignoramus Jury, &c. 'Tis
 true, their Knight of the Shire was Foreman of that
 Jury ; but that's nothing, their Business now was to
abominate as much as they cou'd, and *Ignoramus* comes
 in with the rest of their Abominations.

Devon.

Now let us see what their Worships the *Devonshire*
 Justices say. They begin as if they were afraid of
 being impertinent ; *We humbly acknowledge it a great*
Presumption thus to trouble your Majesty with our fre-
quent Addresses : But they'll venture for all that, and
 are like so many Pinks in the Flower-pot of Loyalty ;
 for see what they declare concerning the wicked
Contrivance against his Majesty, and his illustrious High-
ness his dearest Brother's Life, by desperate Fanatick Vil-
lains ; and when we consider the monstrous Ingratitude of
the Traytors, and the Horridness of the Treason, we can-
not but conclude, that the Devil in them has outdone
himself : Barbarous Villains ! This is an admirable
 Address, and will entertain the most Nice and Diffi-
 cult, the Flourishes are so frequent and judicious. —
We humbly implore your Majesty, who is indeed the Breath

of our Nostrils. A little Touch of Blasphemy has dropp'd from 'em, 'tis true; but when one is highly transported, one can't be so cautious of ones Words as one shou'd be if one had ones cool Wits about one. They implore his Majesty *never to trust this Generation of Men more, whose Religion (under which they mask their horrid Designs) had its Birth in Rebellion, and is as inconsistent with Monarchy as Light with Darknes.* They mean Darknes with Light, to be sure; for they cou'd not have been so unmannerly, as to have compar'd Monarchy and Darknes together before a King, *who was the Breath of their Nostrils.* They are indeed a little free with the Parliaments of *Westminster and Oxford.* ' When we reflect on some unreasonable and illegal Votes of the late House of Commons, as that for the Exclusion of your Royal Brother: That your Majesty shou'd have no Money lent you: That the putting the Penal Laws in Execution against Dissenters, was grievous. And if your Majesty shou'd come to any untimely Death, they wou'd revenge it on the Papists, &c. induces us to believe, that the Foundation of this Plot hath been long laid; and that if your Majesty had not timely prevented it, they wou'd, as heretofore, have had Ordinances of Parliament for the justifying their Rebellion. Cou'd one believe that any of these Gentlemen wou'd have been such *Fanaticks*, as to have taken Arms against the Breath of their Nostrils, as no doubt King James was, as much as his Brother? Yet Sir *Edward Seymour* was early with the Prince of *Orange*, and Governour of *Exeter* for his Highness. What a Turn was that? And yet how many Turns more he underwent before he came to the Bottom. The good People of

Hertford

' Detest and abhor to Eternity all those Fanatical
& and Republican Regicides; and to intail their Loy-
alty

‘ alty upon their Successors in that Borough, they
 ‘ shall always take care that no disaffected Person
 ‘ shall be admitted into their Freedom. Had they
 been enough careful in this Point, they wou’d not
 have endanger’d the Loss of their Charter as they
 did lately by so illegally making so many Freemen,
 and not taking their promis’d Care that there shou’d
 be none disaffected among them.

Oxon Militia.

We are now come to the most valiant and victo-
 rious Militia of *Oxon*, the Lord Lieutenant, the late
 Earl of *Abington* Deputy Lieutenant, and other Offi-
 cers. Every one will guess at the Stile of this Ad-
 dress by the Neighbourhood of *Christ-Church*, and we
 needed not have repeated any Part of it. ‘ After all
 ‘ their specious Pretences of Religion, they are so
 ‘ far from being better than other Christians, that
 ‘ they are worse than some of the worst of Heathens
 ‘ and Dissenters, not only from ours, but also from
 ‘ all Religion and Morality; which Consideration,
 ‘ we hope, will beget so just an Abhorrence of their
 ‘ Principles and Practices in the Minds of all good
 ‘ Men, that the Name of Dissenters will become as
 ‘ odious in this Nation as they have made us in
 ‘ others, and as they justly deserve to be in all the
 ‘ World.

Totness.

The next remarkable Piece comes from the late
 Sir *Edward Seymour*’s Borough of *Totness*, which ends
 thus: ‘ And we have, and shall continue with un-
 ‘ weary’d Endeavours and Industry to put your Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s good Laws in Execution against all such
 ‘ (within our Liberties) as shall be guilty of Fanati-
 ‘ cism, Faction and Schism, who under Pretence of

exercising their Religion, are continually hatching
and contriving the most execrable Villanies. After
this the Men of

Bruton in Somersetshire

Will appear a little less rampant, tho' they seem
to be quite out of their noble Wits with an Extasie
of Loyalty; and if one may be suffer'd to use so im-
pious a Word, Loyal ev'n to Fanaticism. For after
all, these venerable Addressers did not know the
meaning of it, and they might with as much Reason
have put Adultery in its place. To return to the
good People of *Bruton*, they say, 'We with great
' Humility beseech your Majesty not to be too much
' tempted, by your Generosity and Clemency, to
' hearken to the Broods of your Fathers old Rebels,
' or their Followers the new Presbyterians, who (if
' possible) have less Religion, and more Crimes than
' their impious Predecessors. And if we may not be
' thought arrogant, and our Wishes represented to
' your Majesty by our Ill-willers as presumptuous
' Counsel, that breaks the Act of Oblivion (the *Mag-*
' *na Charta* of those Devilish Saints) we shou'd hope
' your Majesty wou'd make a Difference between the
' Unchangeable Cavalier, whose Veins are full of
' honest Blood, and the giddy Dissenters. Here's
Eloquence with a Witness, Manners, Moderation,
Sense, and all together. The Burghers of

Warwick

Weary of their Privileges, and agog for the new
Notions of Loyalty, with a most commendable Hu-
mility, say thus; 'And as we are incorporated into a
' Body by former Grants and Charters from your
' Royal Predecessors, and by your Majesty's especial
' Grace and Favour in confirming and granting
' greater

' greater Privileges by your Charters which we now
 ' enjoy, so we declare we unanimously lay our
 ' Charters at your Majesty's Feet, if so be you in your
 ' Princely Wisdom shall think, we by your Authority
 ' have acted any thing prejudicial to your Service.
 This is not all, they are so extravagantly Loyal as
 well as the wise Citizens of *Normich*, that they will
 have this produc'd as a Record of their Readiness to
 submit to Slavery, and pray even that ' this Writing
 ' may rise up in Judgment against them if ever they
 ' swerve from their Allegiance. We shall see here-
 after what sort of Allegiance was theirs, the Sons of
Guy, and that ' this Writing does now rise up in
 ' Judgment, when they hop'd it was bury'd with the
 Monarch. The Men of

Aylesbury

Are to be admir'd for their Foresight in some things
 as they are to be condemn'd for their Stupidity in
 others. They begin their Address, ' It was easie to
 ' foresee a Rebellion hatching under the Wings of the
 ' Popish Plot, by the constant seditious Practices of
 ' the Dissenting Parties, and doubtless e'er this time
 ' the Cockatrice had come to Perfection. After this
 came ' inhumane, hellish, Devils in Flesh, horrible
 ' Rebellions, Blood and Confusion, enormous Villany,
 ' Hell-spotted Machinations, and so forth. A Pray-
 er and Remonstrance. The Prayer is ' to strengthen
 ' his Majesty's Hands to destroy the Roots and Seeds
 ' of this infernal Plot; and then the Remonstrance,
 but an humble one, ' which we humbly conceive to
 ' have been first planted and sow'd in seditious Con-
 ' venticles, by what higher Influence soever water'd
 ' and cultivated. A Fling at the House of Commons,
 who had a Fling at them not long ago, and sent some
 of these good People to *Newgate* for a little Mutiny,
 Tumult,

Tumult, or so, in the best Reign that ever was in this Kingdom, the Present. Now for

Portsmouth again,

And the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Burgesses take upon them a Business for which they seem to be entirely unfit, and that is *Definition*. They define an Associators Religion to be a *spurious Religion compos'd of nothing but Atheism and Hypocrisy*. The Men of

Romney

Are very particular in their Notion, they declare to his Majesty that they *lookt upon all Suspicion of his Royal Designs or Misrepresentations of his Proceedings as a Reproach to God and his Providence*. This and a little more wou'd do.

Northampton.

The Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of his Majesty's Corporation of *Northampton* have a Twang of the fashionable Enmity to Charters. 'We are, quo' they, further sensible, may it please your Majesty, that as Corporations in general have been the Nurseries of Sedition and Schism, and this in particular (for which we most humbly beg your Majesty's Pardon) so for want of necessary Inspection from above, they have degenerated by Degrees from their Allegiance to an Imperial Prince, into the Corruptions of a Commonwealth. In the due Sense of these Inconveniencies, and the Faith we owe your sacred Majesty, we have laid our Charter at your Royal Feet: By which we may see if we please that *Quo Warranto's* were no Grievances, that Charters are dangerous, or at least inconvenient, and 'tis better by half to owe all to the Goodness of the Prince; but then the Prince,

Prince, like *Charles*, must be very good, the Good of Goods, and all that, else a little Charter will do no harm, whatever the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeses of *Northampton* have in their great Wisdom said to the Contrary. From

Plimouth,

The Deputy Lieutenants, Captains of the Militia, &c. sent up a very notable Address, of which the following Paragraph shews them to be Men of more Thought than your Militia Officers generally are; for they say, ‘ And considering what the Practices of the Dissenters from the Church of *England* have from time to time been, and having no Grounds to believe or hope that they can or will by any Acts of Grace or Mercy be reduc’d to Loyalty, we cannot rationally suppose any Safety can be to your Royal Majesty, &c. ’till Schism and Faction are extirpated, and to that End we do humbly assure your Majesty, &c. we will carefully chuse such Men, &c. as may assist your Majesty in rooting out those venomous Weeds. The Reason why these Deputy Lieutenants, &c. were so bloodily Loyal may be from the Tenor of their Commissions from the Crown, and during Pleasure. Besides we must not think they were quite so cruel as they seem to be. Men of the Sword do not make use of the same Phrases as our sneaking Mechanicks, and how silly ’twou’d be if a Captain at the Head of a bold Militia Band shou’d use the same Words as when he is selling a Pot of Ale—One Stile for the Tap, another for the Troop, they were not altogether so angry as they appear to be, but they were Soldiers—And seeing no manner of Prospect of making use of their Swords, the Duce is in’t if you won’t allow ’em to flourish a little with their Pens. The High Sheriff, the Nobility, Gentry and Freeholders of his Majesty’s County of

Warwick

Warwick

Are not satisfy'd with Hellish Conspiracy, Con-
 venticlers, Faction, and Traiterous Persons, abhor-
 ring, &c. these were general Terms, and to be
 found in every Paper; they are for Particulars, as
 thus—— And as there has of late been publish'd a
 ' base, scandalous and seditious Speech in the Name
 ' of the late Lord *Russel* immediately after his just Ex-
 ' ecution, we cannot but stand amaz'd to think so
 ' much Impudence and Folly dur'st presume to vin-
 ' dicate that Lord, when that Paper is fill'd with no-
 ' thing but Vanity, foolish Contradictions, and in-
 ' tended Malice. Is it not unfortunate for this Ad-
 dress that the noble Lord *Russel*'s Death, which they
 call a *just Execution*, has been by Act of Parliament
 declar'd a *Murder*. But they might be mistaken you
 know, and as to my Lord *Russel*'s Speech, they per-
 haps might take it upon trust, and if there were no
 Vanity, foolish Contradictions, and intended Malice
 in it, those were in the wrong who told 'em so, and
 led the poor Men aside, for 'tis not to be thought
 the High Sheriff, Nobility, Gentry and Freeholders
 of such a County as *Warwick* wou'd pretend to
 write a Critick on a Thing that was in print; that
 cou'd never be, they must be misinform'd, and none
 so likely to do it as those Gentlemen that are not
 nam'd in the Paper. There's nothing in the Address
 from the *Loyal County* of

Wilts,

But an *unanimous and loud Cry*. The Antient Cor-
 poration of

Great

Great Grimsby again,

Has more Substance in it; as soon as they heard of the Plot, ' They were under no Difficulties to determine whence such dire Attempts cou'd proceed, ' having had long before their Eyes these wicked Practices (the natural Effects of Presbyterian and Republican Principles) of the Dissenters, &c. ' who under Pretence of Religion and Reformation, ' have carry'd on most desperate and wicked Villanies, &c. The next Address in this Gazettee, Sept. 17th, 1683. that has any thing remarkable in it, came not from County, City, Town, Borough, from Grand Jury, Petty Jury, Justices of the Peace, from Seamen, Clergymen, Militia Men, young Men, Apprentices, or the like, indeed from no Body but

Ferdinando Hodelston of Millome Castle, in the County of Cumberland Esq; With his Freeholders, Tenants and Inhabitants, within his Lordship and Seigniorie of Millome, betwixt the Rivers of Dorden and Eske.

A Title of an Address, as well worth Reading as 'twas a Place in the Gazettee. This noble Scription seems to come from the Pen of some Country Attorney, who kept the Squires Court for him, and to be drawn when his Worship and his Tenants were whimsically Merry, as not unusual on those Occasions. For say they, with equal Clearness and Elegance, *The Deep Sense we always had of unreasonable Men in their Actings, is now fully discover'd by Treasonable Practices, to a Punctilio of Rebellion.* We do not at all wonder that this Sage Assembly shou'd talk Nonsense. That goes for nothing, the Wonder wou'd have been if they had talk'd

talk'd otherwise. The *Hodlestons* of *Millome*, have not we believe had above one Jesuit in their Family. But to have such a Term as a *Punctilio* of *Rebellion*, that is somewhat extraordinary, as it was for honest Mr. *Hodleston* to have the Whim of Addressing in the Name of himself and Seignior. What occasion was there that he shou'd shew himself a Block-head in Print. It might have been done well enough at a Sessions of Sewer, of the Peace, at a Wake, a Christning and the like. But what a strange thing is Ambition, and what Weaknesses does Vanity make Men guilty of! Mr. *Hodleston* and his Tenants say further, 'Peace and Plenty remains where so horrid a Massacre to Destruction was intended, *good again, they add*, We are ready at your Majesty's Command, to pull down the old Birds of Prey with their young Geirs, which they were training up to swallow Kingdoms, &c. fitting themselves by Confusion for their Master of Destruction hereafter. There it goes—— And if the Reader can make any thing of it let him: This is far from being a melancholy Address. But the Men of

Kent

In the next Gazette Sept. 20. 1683. Are rather Sour than Dull, and do not at all resemble the old Hearts of Oak, that disputed with *William* the Conqueror for Liberty at *Swanscomb*. They declare, 'We in our Station, will use our utmost Endeavours that none of those Men may be Chosen, who in the late Parliaments were for Disinheriting his Royal Highness, there being nothing in the World more Evident now, than that the Chief Promoters of that vile Bill of Exclusion were also the Contrivers of the intended Murder. This may, or may not be according as the first

first true History of the *Rye-House* Plot, which shall appear, will make it out, 'till then let these Grand Jury Men have their way as to that, but as to what follows, they must by no means go without a Check, ' And this we are rather induc'd to believe by the ' Speeches of the Traitors who have already suffer'd ' more particularly that of the late Lord *Russel*, by ' what Head and Hand assisted we say not. That is indeed they cou'd not say otherwise, they wou'd have out with it as may be imagin'd by the Charity of the next Words ; ' But, sure we are, combined with ' that crafty and close Reservedness that they have ' at the Hour of Death, ventur'd apparently to ' leap into the Gulph of eternal Perdition, rather ' than by a full and free Confession glorify God. Judge not, least, &c. But what signifies Scripture to a Tory—They never make use of it but like Atheists to abuse it, to wrest it, and turn it against Reason and Justice, the Foundation of Liberty, and we beg all the worthy Gentlemen of that Religion to excuse us, we'll offend no more, we call the elevated Loyalty Religion, because 'tis very plain they made King *Charles* the II. their God, and worship'd him as the *Breath of their Nostrils*. We are very much surpris'd at the Cant of the

Bridgewater

Address. ' Had not the All-seeing Power timely ' detected the same, and by a seasonable Sacrifice ' the Fire at *New-Market* lead you thence, as did that ' Cloud and Pillar the Children of *Israel* out of ' *Egypt*, otherwise must our only *Isaac*, &c. In this Borough liv'd one *Venn*, Son of the infamous *John Venn* the Regicide, a Fellow whose Morals kept touch with his Father's Character, a Tool of the Lord *S—l's*, by whom this Man was taken from his Table, where he was a Trencher Man, to be set before

before a Militia Company, and the Mayor of this Corporation, tho' he had neither Fortune, Sense, Honesty, Manners, nor one Quality of a Man that is not Common with an Ass, yet he was the Mirror of Honor and Loyalty; he rail'd against, swore against, drunk against, and did every thing against the Fanaticks with as good a Grace, as if he had not been the Spawn of an old Republican Rebel. From this Man about this time mighty in this Place, and his Associates, came this Address, the more remarkable, because 'tis in their own civil Phrase the Stile of the *Tub*. It cants as much as one of *John Sh——wr's* Sermons, or a greater Canter *J. M——r* of this Right Wise, and Right Worshipful Borough, who have been so livelily represented in *St. Stephen's Chapel*. For a Taste of these Mens Tenderness to their Brethren, read farther. ' And for the better discomfiting and
' rooting out such like Generation of Vipers, we
' humbly pray your Majesty, &c. That the said fe-
' veral Laws and Statutes be put in full Execution
' against all Dissenters, &c. Now for the Bo-
rough of

Eastloe,

Who most dutifully present their selves and Souls to his Majesty. What cou'd mortal Men do more? They give their Souls to King *Charles*, and they were doubtless well given: But when they were giving, if they had given some of 'em to the Devil, they might have had more Conjurers among them, of which, as it appears by their Address, they were in great want. The good Men of

Cardiff

Assure his Majesty, that he is *as an Angel of God*.
Their Graces of *Cleveland, Portsmouth, &c.* Madams
Gwin

Gwin and *Davis*, &c. cou'd give the best Account, where Flesh had not equal Share in the Composition with the Spirit; and it must certainly have been a Corporeal Angel, not one of the Superiour Order of the Celestial Essences. The City of

Bristol again

Was very complaisant, and had Reason to put his Majesty in Mind of their Complacency, ' Not depending on our own Judgment, but taking the Measures of Electing our Mayor by the Intimation of his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* the last Year, and this Year of our Mayor and Sheriffs from your Sacred Majesty's Directions by your Royal Letter under your Sign Manual. Very obliging. Who'd be Free that know the Charms and Advantages of Slavery? After these wise old Dons come the younger Fry, The *Loyal young Men and Apprentices* of the City of

Bristol once more.

These dapper Blades, the Hopes of this venerable Body, have sharp Judgments, and a consummate Experience of Men and Things, lay down their Broomsticks as the *Insignia* of their Mobility, and declare politickly ' Their Abhorrence of those execrable and damnable Designs contriv'd by Republicans and Conventiclors, which, *say they*, is very obvious from our own Observations made on those Conspirators of this City, &c. For *Joseph Tyley*, *Nath. Wade*, *James Holway*, *John Row*, and many others, have been several Years the belov'd Patriots of the Dissenting Tribes, &c. thereby abundantly convincing us that Conventicles are only the Semina-ries of Rebellion and Slavery, &c. And they will not start back from their former Principles for the

‘ fake of a Charter. Not they. Wou’d any one think such sound Sentiments shou’d come from beardless Mechanicks. Are these Notions for Boys? Can such Heads as these be contented with cropp’d Hair? No, no — ’tis a Mistake. It must be an Honour they did not pretend to, ’twas without doubt forc’d upon ’em; for we shall find now they are Men they talk after another Rate. You must know, Reader, that this same *Joseph Tyley* is the present *Sir Joseph Tyley*, whom the City of *Exeter* some few Years afterwards was pleas’d to make Choice of, to represent them in Parliament, and laid aside the renown’d *Sir Edward Seymour*. *Nath. Wade* is *Nathanial Wade*, Esq; the most eminent Council in the City of *Bristol*: This shou’d be known, to give the more Light into the Merit of these pretty young Men’s Address. We cannot omit laying the Charge of Plagiarism to the good Town and County too of

Haverford West.

For they steal from that of *Devon*, presented on the same Occasion, that Orthodox Expression, with some small Addition of *Heaven has confirm’d you to be the Breath of our Nostrils*. The City of

Oxon

Having been guilty of so crying a Sin as keeping their Charter, which for the City of *Oxon* was no small Baseness, they liv’d too near good Council to lye long in so enormous an Error. And now let us see the meek Language of Repentance. ‘ And whereas it ‘ has been the great Misfortune of this City, thro’ ‘ the ill Conduct and Misgovernment of some among ‘ us, (Mind the Words ill Conduct and Misgovernment) to fall so far under your Majesty’s, (mind again,) just Displeasure, That you shou’d be pleas’d to ‘ bring

' bring a *Quo Warranto*, &c. We presume to lay
 ' hold of this Opportunity humbly to cast our selves
 ' at your Majesty's Feet, and beg your Pardon for
 ' this and all other Offences, being asham'd we have
 ' not done it sooner, and we humbly implore your
 ' Majesty to shew the same Clemency and Compas-
 ' sion to us, by confirming our Liberties and
 ' Franchises. Sawcy downright Whiggism, Fanati-
 cism, Associationism. What a Petition for Liberties
 from Oxon, at that time a-day when Liberty was so
 scandalous! Out upon't! Methinks I hear the old
 fashion'd loyal Reader cry out so. — But stay, have
 a little Patience, there's something behind yet, 'tis
 Liberty, but with decent Restrictions, *Reserving to*
your Majesty and your Successors the Approbation and Con-
firmation of our Mayor, Bayliffs, Aldermen, and As-
sistants. Oh, that's as it shou'd be. Quoth my Ca-
 valier, Is it so? — Nay, then 'tis better still, for
 there remains to be reserv'd *Recorder, Town-Clerk.*
How? Ay, and Mace-Bearer too. You are satisfy'd,
 are you? Yes, yes, go on. If you are, they are not,
 for there's also, *or any other Officers in such manner as*
your Majesty in your Great, and so forth: Which was
 Proof enough, that the Charter of Constantinople or
 Paris, if they have any, wou'd have been as great a
 Blessing to them as *Magna Charta.* What they de-
 sir'd wou'd have been a Charter like one of the late
 King James's Pardons with an &c. worth no more
 than the Pastry-Cook wou'd have given for't for his
 Manufacture. Tho' the Muses have Lodgings with
 their Franchises, there's a small matter of Tautology
 in their Address; for after all this, within three or
 four Lines they again *humbly submit themselves in all*
things relating to their Charter. But the Loyalty of
 83, like the Zeal of 41, was somewhat blind; and
 'tis no wonder that a blind Man stumbles. The
 Warmth of the Deputy Lieutenants and Officers of
 the Militia of

Northumberland

Is not unjustifiable, considering the Times. They only say, speaking of the *Bloody Miscreants* you wot of, *May they never be thought of, but to lay their own Confusion and Damnation before their Eyes.* Hard at first Sight. But these Dissenters and Associators are such *Et Cetera's*, that what cou'd People do with them, but confound 'em, and damn them. Why 'twas the Reigning Health. I'll lay a Wager, there were by Deputy Lieutenants, Officers of Militia, by Men in Red, in Black, and in Blew, above 100000 Tun of good *Bourdeaux* and good *Nantz* sacrific'd every Year to the ——— and the Confusion and Damnation of the Fanaticks; besides Oceans of *March*, *October*, Rivers of *Geneva*, nay, some were so hot as to confound them and damn them even in small Beer and Element. In our way we meet again with that worthy Person Capt. *Alford* of

Lime.

But he and his Borough say nothing that ordinary Men might not have said, when they set their Noddles together. We kiss Capt. *Alford's* Hands, and remain, &c. The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County Palatine of

Lancaster,

Are so insufferably eloquent, that we will not pass by all their Address, some of it shall come in; they are on the Subject in hand, the Miscreants before-mention'd, *Those canting Pretenders to Conscience and Purity, the charming Crocodiles of a New Babel, who in Sheep's Cloathing are ravenous Wolves.* Cou'd Rhetorick
it

it self have made more of them in three or four Words, than Crocodiles, Giants, Wolves, and Sheep. *Charming Crocodiles!* Ay, ay, away with it. The Men of

Marlow

Promise to chuse such Burgesses, *as will never comply with Votes like that of Repealing any Laws made against Dissenters, but may be Promoters of all farther Means possible thoroughly to extirpate all Conventicles.* Had the *Marlow* Men been Masters, or rather had they not said this in Jest, where wou'd have been the Act of Toleration? Tacking had never been heard of, but aboard Ship, and in the Cobler's Stall.

Weymouth

Abominates that abominable Bill of Exclusion. The Town of

Denby

Say, *The Conflagration at New Market was like Elijah's Fiery Chariot.* This is a most charming Address, and Nonsense never was so victorious since the Reign of *Pendragon*. — The young Men of the Town of

Kingston upon Hull;

For it must be noted, that there are abundance of young Men among these Addressers say things which every one must admire, and have Turns that do a great Honour to the Eloquence of the North. They prettily compare themselves first to the *Dumb Son of Cræsus*, and make their crying out a Miracle, in which these hopeful Youths were however mistaken; for when all the Nation were crying out, Boys and

Fools were requisite to compleat the Cry. The *Kingston* Lads had not read the *Oxford* History, but they were well vers'd in the Records of their own Town, and 'tis very probable had some Attorneys Clerks among them that cou'd read the musty Rolls. For they tell his Majesty with due Elegance, *They blush to read the Records which attest your Godlike Fathers being by usurp'd Powers deny'd Entrance into this his own Town, &c. We their tho' then unborn sweet Babes, lament the Wickedness thereof, &c. and now offer the first Fruits of their Lives, their Fortunes (not being worth) offering, with all Powers to defend, &c.* What follows is extreamly taking, it being a Petition, which they humbly presume to add to the Litany. *From restless, pettish Whigs, Idolizers of a Commonwealth, to ruffle us into the savage Rebellious State of Forty one, Good Lord deliver us.* But it went no farther, and as Orthodox as 'tis the old Litany keeps its Ground, without this Addition, which cou'd not be impos'd upon the Church well without an Act of Parliament, and King *Charles* did not think fit to call one on this Account.

The Court after so many promising Addresses were so tickled with them, that they thought they might do what they pleas'd. *Quo Warranto's* were issued out as fast as Boroughs grew resty, but the Generality, fav'd the Attorney General the Trouble, and sent up their old Fanatical Charters to receive back Loyal ones of the Stamp of that which the Citizens of *Oxon* were pleas'd to beg. The Court mistaking the People, who were all the while upon the Banter, for we will not believe 'tis impossible that those who said so much shou'd mean all Grains of Allowance must be for Flattery, Adulations, Temporizing, Faction, &c. yet it was palm'd upon the Court for good and true, for Gospel; and they cou'd not imagine after this there was any Occasion of a Parliament, for by the bye they had some Jealousy that Addressers might be pack'd as well as Juries. And the

the malicious Whiggs gave out, that the new Charters and other Methods, had brought some of the worst Members of the Corporations into the Magistracy, who made 'em speak what they pleas'd. Whereas those Corporations were resolv'd to chuse their own Members, and not let the Addressers chuse 'em for them, tho' they promis'd as fair as cou'd be hop'd for. So King *Charles* reign'd as in his great Wisdom he thought fit to his Death, when the Duke of *York* succeeded him in the Throne. And if the Nation had not address'd on his Accession to the Regal Dignity, it had been a Crime little less than that which three Years afterwards produc'd the Abdication. One of the first Things that King did, was to order the collecting the Customs which ceas'd to be payable on King *Charles's* Death, by Virtue of his Proclamation only; and as some busy Fellows said 'twas against Law, so others were ready to thank his Majesty for doing it. These Addresses are a little more grave than the last; for the People were not so much out of their Wits for Joy of King *James's* coming to the Crown, but they kept a little Sorrow for the Death of King *Charles*, who was a Prince of as much Humanity as ever reign'd in *England*. He was most certainly put upon all the Methods of Government which made his People uneasy. No Man was better dispos'd than he, had his Thoughts been at leisure to reflect on his own Glory, and the Peoples Good. But the Tory-Faction who were about him, and the Duke of *York's* Creatures, never suffer'd him to turn his Head to Business, of which it was much better capable than the best of theirs. They tempted him with Pleasure, flatter'd him with Praise, and ruin'd him with bad Advice and Treachery. Man's Nature is apt to be drawn aside, and the best Natures are most subject to Delusion. Fear will do much. The Faction were always representing the Whiggs as rail-

ing at his Government, and plotting his Destruction : This sour'd King *Charles's* Temper towards them, and made him have hard Thoughts of 'em, and not to dislike the hard Names that were given 'em. But he is said to have seen the Deceit of the Faction before he dy'd , the Mischief of their Councils, and the Ruin to which they had almost precipitated him, that he resolv'd to have a new Ministry to fall in with the moderate of both Parties, who are the true Englishmen and true Subjects, and to discountenance those roaring Politicians, who had involv'd him in such Difficulties, and made his Reign unhappy to himself and People. This being his good Disposition he dy'd, and 'twas time, or what might not have become of abundance of Addressers ? How he dy'd, whether a Protestant, as 'twas believ'd he had liv'd, or a Papist, as his Brother took care to have it divulg'd he did, is not our Business to dispute. — It were to have been wish'd that a Life so incircled with Pleasures had ended with less Surprise, for Princes are no more than men ; and tho' 'tis not expected they should live as *Angels of God*, if they live as other Angels, their Portion will be with them without Repentance. But enough of this, which will be call'd Cant ; besides we are not to judge ; however others did, as will be seen by the following Addresses, and plac'd King *Charles* with *David*, *Josiah*, and the good Kings in Heaven.

C H A P. V.

Addresses on King James the Second's Accession to the Throne.

Portsmouth Address was the first on this Occasion, modest and short ; and it must be own'd that the Stile of these Papers is not so flaming as that of the Rye Addresses. Now and then Zeal did carry the People a Note or two too high, and then we shall remember 'em. The greatest Banter in this Affair, was the Flings they had on the Bill of Exclusion. Nothing cou'd come in more *a propos* ; besides, that Exclusion is almost as bad as Abdication. Who cou'd tell, till he was try'd, but that a Popish Prince might be a true Nursing Father of a Protestant Church ? So whatever is said against the Exclusion-Bill must be excus'd. Only let it be observ'd, that the best Gentlemen in *England* espous'd that Bill, as *Henry Poule, Esq;* *Sir Thomas Lee, Bar.* *Richard Hampden, Esq;* *Silas Titus, Esq;* *Hugh Boscawen, Esq;* *Mr. Sacheverell,* *Anchitell Grey, Esq;* *Sir John Maynard,* *William Harbord, Esq;* *Henry Henley, Esq;* *Sir Harbottle Grimston,* *Sir Henry Capell,* *William Love, Esq;* *Brome Whitwood, Esq;* *Sir William Jones,* *Sir Francis Winnington,* *Henry Booth, Esq;* *John Brick, Esq;* *Thomas Thynn, Esq;* *Sir Gilbert Gerrard,* *Bussy Mansell, Esq;* *Sir Edward Harley,* and so many more, that there wou'd be almost no end of mentioning them. The Reader may imagine their Number, since they made a great majority in two successive Parliaments. The Lord Russell, Father of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, brought in the Bill ; the late Duke of *Devonshire*, then Lord *Cavendish*, seconded it ; the Lord *Brandon Gerrard*, and other young Noblemen in the House of Commons

mons were zealous for it, and the most eminent of the temporal Peers; but the Lords Spiritual and Temporal together flung it out of their House, and put the Nation to the Trouble of a Revolution. Let us see how this poor Bill is maul'd, and what Epithets were found out, and tack'd to it, as most Covenanting Bill, Unjust, Illegal, Impious, Seditious, Antimonarchical, Execrable, Monstrous, Diabolical, Hellish, Unrighteous, Ungrateful, &c.

We have mention'd already King *James's* Siezing the Customs contrary to Law, as those that were to pay 'em believ'd, and some too who were not to pay them. The Addressers took the hint, and thinking it might be acceptable to his Majesty, Complimented him, in giving himself the trouble to receive 6 or 7 hundred thousand Pounds a year, to which he had as we have been told no Right, till the Parliament made it good to him, &c. However the

Royal *African* Company,

Thank'd the King for his Proclamation, *For continuing the Collection of the Customs, &c. and promise to yield due Compliance to his Royal Will and Pleasure.* See the Gazettes of the 12th and 16th of Feb. 1684. This Company and King *James* wou'd have agreed extremely well together; for they were as Arbitrary in their Government as the King was in his, and when King *William* came to the Crown the Parliament was forc'd to abdicate them too. The present Society being on a regulated Foot, tho' not a much Richer; for it seems their Excess of Loyalty did not thrive, and it will be found things in Excess are not Lasting, Honesty and Moderation are the best Policy. To such Princes as have Reign'd over us since the Abdication, we cou'd not be too Loyal, nor sin more than in Disobedience to

to them ; for they were Gods Vice-gerents. They made the Law their only Guide, the Good of their People their only Aim, and while Kings and Queens do so, no Impiety can be greater than to oppose or affront them ; they being then the lively Image of that Sovereign Power that Governs the Creation by his Divine Providence. 'Tis fit so much shou'd be said, to undeceive those who may take the Collector of these Papers to be a Republican, or Antimonarchical Writer, whereas never Tory had more abhorrence for these Names than he has had since the present Constitution has been Establish'd ; as for those Princes that Reign'd before he was a Boy, and therefore can't tell whether he shou'd have been quite so Loyal as the Addressers in King *Charles* and King *James's* Reigns.

Turkey Merchants.

We do chearfully submit to your Majesty's Pleasure in the Payment of Custom, agreeable to your late Royal Proclamation. Do you not believe them? who can help that, 'tis in Print——so we go on. For if you don't believe this, how can you give Credit to the Governour and Company of Merchant Adventurers of England.

Merchant Adventurers.

They render infinite Thanks for the gracious Proclamation about the Customs, thus are infinitely oblig'd to the King for taking their Money ; Lord, How easily some Men are obliged, and how happy was it, that the King and the Merchants cou'd both be so infinitely oblig'd together, They humbly submit to his Royal Will and Pleasure. They had better have left out that, for humbly submit, is not so

so strong as render *infinite Thanks*, and the Merchants have been guilty of an Anticlimax. A Crime not so bad as Fanaticism, Whiggism, Adultery or the like.

Maryland Merchants.

The *Maryland Merchants* did not stay for the Opinions of the Planters in that Province, but the Lord *Baltimore* got 'em humbly to *acquiesce and Submit* both of 'em to the *Proclamation*; for People did *Submit* who did not *Acquiesce*, as might be prov'd by more Instances than one, by the Custom House Officers.

Eastland Merchants.

The *Eastland Merchants* if they were in earnest, did humbly submit to his Royal Will and Pleasure in the Payment of the Customs. The *Hudsons-Bayers* did the same thing, but they did not pay much, and 'twas hardly worth mentioning on so important an Occasion as an Address. There have been above 25 Addresses presented among the rest, one from the County, and one from the City of *Oxon*, and yet we find no calling of Names till

The Earl of *Craven* for *Middlesex*.

Earl of *Craven* and the *Middlesex* Justices came up, who mustering up the Deliverances that had happen'd to his Majesty, Name, with an *Especially*, the *Villainous Designs*, which the Race of *Regicides and Excluders* (who Murder'd the Royal Martyr your Father. This will not do — For tho' *Excluders* there is Smart and Loyal, and a good hint to the Addressers that came after, yet History puts it out of all Doubt, that the *Excluders* did not murder

murder the Royal Martyr. For the Bill of Exclusion you know was never heard of till 78. 30 Years after the *Martyrdom* of the King's Father. — But my Lord *Craven*, tho' he was old and knew all this very well, yet he was not so over Wise nor so over Learn'd, but a slip of the Pen might escape him, and after the *Custos Rotulorum* had sign'd, the Justices must in Decency set their Names. Some of 'em might not, and who knows some of 'em perhaps cou'd not perceive this Achronism, which many a brave Justice of Peace may very well pass over, and yet never be the less Qualify'd to put an Offender in the Stocks,^t or send a naughty Wench to *Bridewell*. After this, the Exclusion comes in plentifully, and 'twas a great Oversight in the *Oxford* Folks to let the Earl of *Craven* Out-wit 'em, and that an Example to the future Addressees, which had more naturally come from *Oxon*, the Seat of good Sense, good Learning, good Manners, good Eating and good Drinking.

The Seamen of *Kingston upon Hull*.

Promise to *Vote unanimously against all such Persons as shall appear for Parliament Men who were Promoters of the same Bill* (Exclusion, — Let 'em call to Mind the Convention. Were they as good as their Words, 'twas but three or four Years afterwards? No, they were not, that is as sure as that the Republican *Andrew Marvell* us'd to represent them before. We are come now to the University of

Oxon.

And after having made our Reverences, we presume to ask that Illustrious Body what they said. Not all neither, but what was most to our purpose, which is to prove that mortal Men are not always
in

in the same Mind. They say very gravely, 'and
 'as we can never swerve from the Principles of our
 'Institution in this Place, and our Religion by Law
 'Establish'd in the Church of England, but what
 follows is the Cream. *Which indispensably binds us
 to bear all Faith and true Obedience to our Sovereign
 without any Restriction or Limitations. Filmer and
 Lesley.* Where will ye hold up your Heads? Who shall
 after this dare suspect your Abilities or Inte-
 grity? Your Doctrine has the Academical Stamp, and
 is an approv'd Commodity, and fit for any Market.
 But have a Care, don't do as was done in the Reign
 of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, make a
 Drug of it, Broach it sparingly, steal upon us with
 a little of it now and then, and if you can it may not
 be improper to convince us there ne'er was any such
 thing as a Revolution; — Because that will put
 us in mind of Invitations of a Foreign Prince by
 Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, of Preachers in
 Arms for the Publick Liberty, of an Archbishop
 disposing of the Government of the *Tower*, contrary
 to the High Commission, of his desiring another
 Prince to take Administration from him; in short
 of so many Things that it were to be wish'd for the
 sake of *Dr. Hough* and *Magdalen College*, the Words
without any Restrictions and Limitations had been
 omitted.

Jamaica Merchants

Say they do with all willingness submit to your
 Majesty's Pleasure, and will pay the Customs of our
 Goods according to your late Royal Proclamation; which
 willingness of theirs to pay was very unlucky, for
 the Court finding these good People were so willing
 to part with their Money when in the Humour,
 got an Act for an Additional Duty on this Custom
 three Months after, which has almost ruin'd them
 and

and the other Sugar Islands. Men should not be too willing in such Cases. Passive Willingness is sufficient, active, such as Addresses is a Work of Supererogation, because in these Addresses the gracious Declaration King *James* made to the Privy Council on his coming to the Crown, is often mention'd, we shall repeat his Words; he is speaking before of the deceas'd King his Brother. ' I think
 ' fit to declare to you that I will endeavour to
 ' follow his Example, and most especially in that of
 ' his great Clemency and Tenderness to his People,
 ' I have been reputed to be a Man for Arbitrary
 ' Power, but that is not the only Story has been
 ' made of me, and I shall make it my Endeavour to
 ' preserve this Government both in Church and
 ' State as it is now by Law establish'd; I know the
 ' Principles of the Church of *England* are for Monarchy, and the Members of it have shew'd themselves good and loyal Subjects, therefore I shall always take Care to defend and support it. I know too that the Laws of *England* are sufficient to make the King as great a Monarch as I can wish, and as I shall never depart from the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, so I shall never invade any Man's Property. You see the King cou'd manner as well as the Addressers, and promise as fair as the best of them. Was it not likely that a King who was a Bigot to Popery and French Politicks shou'd mean all this, and was it not punctually observ'd to a Tittle? Why the Men of

New Malton

Were not in the least surpris'd at it, see *Gazette March* the 2d, 1684. ' That your Majesty has declar'd you will preserve the Government in Church
 ' and State as it is by Law establish'd, it does but
 ' add Demonstration to our Faith, for we always
 ' believ'd

' believ'd it before, and if we had not done so, yet
 ' there is nothing left us whereby to shew our Grati-
 ' tude for so gracious a Declaration, since our ut-
 ' most is but our Duty, and now only upon the
 ' Consideration of that to make Protestations of
 ' Fidelity wou'd be to contradict the Principles of
 ' our Religion, make our Obedience conditional. They
 were for no Covenants not they, absolute Submis-
 sion, absolute Government, Absolute was the Word,
 and well was it kept on one Side at least. We meet
 once more with the Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, Capi-
 tal Burgeses and Inhabitants of

Monmouth,

Who bind down their Protestations of Lives and
 Fortunes with a Wish, ' They do engage in the
 ' Presence of Heaven (may our Vows if feign'd rise
 ' in Judgment against us,) they will send none to
 ' sit in the Parliament but Men of that Affection to
 ' your Person and Government as wou'd not invade
 ' your Prerogative in Vote for Bills any Ways dero-
 ' gatory to it, much less for any who were for the
 ' Subversion of the whole Frame and Constitution
 ' of Government by one of Exclusion. And yet
 ah what is Man's Resolution, four Years after-
 wards was *John Arnold Esq;* chosen to represent
 them, so hearty a Promoter of the Exclusive Bill that
 he was assaulted and almost assassinated for it, as is
 fresh in the Memory of many. The Clergy of

Bristol

Say, *We abhor all those Antimonarchical Persons and
 Principles which wou'd either exclude Princes from their
 just Rights, or disturb their peaceable Enjoyment of them,*
 just came in very seasonably, or how wou'd this
 have

have agreed with the Imprisonment of a certain Prelate two or three Years afterwards in the *Tower*. If ever Borough deserv'd well of the Tories, 'twas

Haslemere,

Who by a solemn Declaration printed in the *Gazette*, protested, that ' they wou'd never elect nor
' give any of their Voices for the electing of any Per-
' son or Persons whatsoever to be a Burgefs or
' Burgesfes for this Borough, in the next ensuing
' Parliament, who were Members of Parliament for
' this or any other Borough, City or County in
' *England* or *Wales*, in the two last Parliaments held
' at *Westminster*, or in that held at *Oxford*, or in any
' of them——Very strongly drawn,—— and did give
' his or their Vote or Votes for the Bill for the exclud-
' ing our present Soveriegn Lord the King, &c. Nor for
' any Person or Persons who was or were Member or
' Members of any of those Parliaments, and can-
' not prove and make it appear to us that he did
' openly and avowedly oppose and give his Vote a-
' gainst the Passing of the said Bill. Can any thing
be more binding? ' Person or Persons, Burgefs or Bur-
' gesfes, this or any Borough, City or County, his
' or their, was or were, Member or Members, openly
' and avowedly, oppose, and give his Vote. If the
Borough of *Haslemere* had been worth twenty Pound,
and the Penalty of it had been annex'd, it must have
been lost, for there's no doubt to be made but
this was a Court Keeper's Draught, and it may be
Sir *George Woodroffe* cou'd have told how much the
Attorney charg'd in his Bill for it. The *Haslemere*
Men thought better of it afterwards, and tho' they
have been as high, they have also been as Low as
their Neighbours the Honest Men of

Westbury

Declar'd also, That they wou'd make Choice of such Representatives to serve in the next Parliament that did always declare their utter Abhorrence of the Bill of Exclusion, judging all such Persons as were for that unjust, illegal, impious Bill, unfit, &c. To make their Words good Richard Lewis Esq; and James Fitzherbert Esq;,, we do not know who they are, but the Memory of 'em with this proper Encomium from the Borough of *Westbury* will no doubt be grateful to their respective Families. Say those of

Scarborough,

Com. Ebor. Your Enemies evermore shall be ours, more especially those impudent Promoters of the Bill of Exclusion, whom this Corporation doth for their Parts promise shall for ever be excluded your Majesty's great Council of Parliament.

Sir Humphry Mackworth came with the Humble unanimous Address of the Baristers and Students of the Middle Temple in Parliament Assembled. These Parliament Folks liv'd by the Law, and if they did not know it, who shou'd, now we shall, if King James had a true Right to the Customs before the Act for settling their part. We cannot therefore but with the deepest Sense of Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's great Goodness and Condescension in your late Declaration, and in particular that your Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to extend your Royal Care of the Government to the Preservation of the Customs. There is a Turn for you, there's Argument, Loyalty and Insinuation. The King had in plain English seiz'd the Customs and receiv'd them without Law or the Parliament; who said so have misled us, but Sir Humphry Marchworth
and

and the Baristers have a softer Phrase, *been graciously pleas'd to extend your Royal Care of the Government to the Preservation of the Customs.* There was no Fear of their being lost for want of looking after. The same Sir Humphrey and his Baristers say further, *Your Majesty's high Prerogative is the Greatest Security of the Liberty and Property of the Subject.* This is given in for Law and not for Doctrine. The

Alborough

Men abhorring the Choice of any such as were guilty of that Execrable Bill of Exclusion, chose Sir Michael Wentworth and Sir Roger Strickland, for we are extreamly ambitious of doing Justice to the Worshipful Representatives of this Borough on this Occasion. The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Burgesses of

Lancaster

Have a pretty Way of expressing themselves against all the Factious Machinations of Achitophels and the unlawful Pretences of Rebellious Absolom's, who like blind Balaams attempted the forbidden Paths, had not the Angel of the Lord, &c. where the Parson was the Penman you have the Cant of a Sermon, where the Town-Clerk that of Articles of Agreement had, made, &c. by which means the Eloquence of these Addressers are not equal, nor all of a Piece, for some of 'em are ten thousand times more eloquent than others, there being several of both Cants so familiarly penn'd, that one wou'd not take them to be eloquent at all. If they were not Addresses,

Dartmouth

Will Chuse such Men as have discover'd their Abhorrence of the mutinous Votes of the late House of Commons, which —— good Men, they remember with utmost Horror and Detestation. And who then did they chuse with these fine Sentiments upon them? —— Why, who d'ye think? —— *Pomeroy, Esq; and Arthur Farewell, Esq;* Who were they? The Lord knows; they never have been heard of since. —— What say the little Corporation of

Garstang in the County of Lancaster?

Not a little I'll assure you, and to nail it down, and clinch it on the other side, they cry out, *May we be fix'd an eternal Monument of Divine Vengeance upon Perjur'd and Perfidious Hypocrites and Traytors, if these be not the fervent Prayers.* Shall we hear of the *Garstang* Men after the Revolution? Ay, ay, as loud as ever; for now there was more Noise than Fire for all their Fervency. County of

Devon

Had nothing to offer but the small Tribute of Thanks for those great Things secur'd to them by his Majesty's Royal Declaration, the Words of a King. Mind a little what follows, *Whose Word has ever been dearer to him than his Life.* 'Tis *Has* ever been, and not ever will be: That wou'd have alter'd the Case mightily.

Aylesbury

Has the Misfortune to have lain a great while under uncourtlike Circumstances. For in *March,*
1684,

1684, they told the King, *Forasmuch as the said Town hath lain under the unhappy Character of Fanaticism, that is, being Mad : For the Word Fanatick means nothing, if it does not mean Madmen ; and is rather to be us'd with Respect to Drunkards, Swearers, Whorers, Gamesters, &c. than to sober, religious, conscientious, moral People. But tho' the Whigs were for the most part such, yet the Tories who were for the most part not such, had the Dexterity to turn the Fanatick on their Antagonists. The Reader will, we hope, excuse this grave Reflection which has made us digress from our Subject. The Aylesbury Men, go on, Thro' the irreclaimable Temper and Spirits of Persons of the inferiour Rank only of the said Town, who have been the rather encourag'd so to continue thro' the great Countenance they have all along had of former Burgesses, till now that the Honourable Sir William Edgerton Knight of the Bath, and Richard Anderson, Esq; were pleas'd to stand against them, and whom we have unanimously chosen, &c. by the majority of Voices of all of the most loyal and sufficient Persons of the said Town. There appears nothing of Sufficiency in this Address, but the Names of Sir William Edgerton Knight of the Bath, and Richard Anderson, Esq. If the Reader knows either of them, the Collector of these Papers desires he wou'd give them his most humble Service if they are living. If they did not care to live long after the Revolution, and are where the King is, — they may give it to their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, for a Debt owing them from all true Englishmen. We will see next what a bright Pattern of Loyalty came from the*

Cinque Ports,

Who having declar'd, That they wou'd not elect nor admit into any Office or Place of Trust (within their Power) any Person that abetted or voted for that diabolical

lical Bill of Exclusion, say farther, *We do readily acknowledge our Lord Wardens Right of Recommendation of one Member for each Port to serve in Parliament.* This will not bear any Mirth, this is such a base betraying of their Liberty, that 'tis hardly to be parallell'd to give the Warden six Members of twelve; which six depending on him, and he servilely on the Court, one may imagine what sort of Members these Barons were, or wou'd be, had they been of the Warden's making.

The two Grand Juries of *Suffolk*

Are very merry Sparks, they do not only address His but Her Majesty, who is now, Thanks be to God, a Pensioner in the *French Court*, under the Guilt and Shame of an Attaindure. But the *Suffolk Men* have been a little too fond of the Popish Queen *Mary's*. They know what I mean, I wish I cou'd tell what they meant in the following Paragraph; *We have every Day such Intimations of that great Favour her Majesty is pleas'd upon all Occasions to express to your People, and of that great Wisdom with which she manages, &c.* What, or whom did she so manage, and who were the happy Men that cou'd boast of this Favour? We are Ignorance it self as to that matter, and do not remember she laid any Obligation publickly or privately, but one, that was both publick and private, the Pretender, for which if the Law can ever take its Course she will be amply discharg'd.

The Clothiers of *Worcester*

One wou'd not expect a great deal from, yet there's more in them than one wou'd think for; for they assure the King, *Their Eyes are at last universally open'd, &c.* tho' some of them were indeed too fond of a bold and daring Man, that flew in the Face of Majesty, and treacherously

treacherously struck at the most valuable and firmly rooted Interests of his Master, who rais'd him not long before out of the very Dust, meaning the Earl of Shaftsbury. Now it happens that this Man was rais'd out of the very Dust of 10000 l. a Year, to which he was born, to be Lord Chancellor. And if the honest Clothiers of Worcester will but name me one Gentleman employ'd by King Charles that had the very Dust of 10000 l. a Year to be rais'd out of it besides, then I will not say, that *their Eyes were not universally open'd*; for they seem to be extreamly blind in this Affair, tho' they tell the King, *His Power is their Bulwark, and his Wealth their certain Treasure*. We draw towards a Conclusion of the Accession-Addresses, and *Argile* and *Monmouth* being landed, Treason upon Treason comes so fast, the People had not Words to express their Abhorrence. The little Burghs held up their Hands, when whole Counties cou'd not say a Word. But however the Lords and Commons did address, the Lords against the Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Commons against that *Ungrateful Rebel* the Duke of *Monmouth*. Sir John Fenwick had the Honour of directing the Bill against him, and we had the Honour to see Sir John's Head chopp'd off on the same Scaffold where *Monmouth* suffer'd, for Treason against the best King that ever sat on the Throne of *Great Britain*, King *William* of Glorious Memory. It is not our Business here to shew what Steps King *James* took to break the Declarations he made to the Council. In a Year or two's time, Laws and Statutes were nothing to him, and the *French King's* universal Argument, *Cartel est nostre plaisir*, For such is our Pleasure, became as strong in *English* as *French*. The Church of *England* felt his Displeasure. In the Dispute of *Magdalen College*, &c. and on a sudden he became so tender to the Dissenters, that he broke thro' two Acts of Parliament in Favour of those *Fanaticks*, whom to persecute he had or wou'd some

Years before have broken thro' twenty. In April, 1687. out came the Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, and 'tis said also, *It is our Royal Will and Pleasure, that the Oaths commonly call'd the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and also the several Tests and Declarations mention'd in the Acts of Parliament, made in the 25th and 30th Years of the Reign of our late Brother, &c. shall not at any time hereafter be requir'd to be taken, declar'd or subscrib'd by any Person, or Persons whatsoever, who is or shall be employ'd in Office or Place of Trust, either Civil or Military, &c. And we do further Declare it to be our Pleasure and Intention from time to time hereafter, to Grant our Royal Dispen- sations to all our loving Subjects so to be employ'd, who shall not take the said Oaths, or Subscribe or De- clare the said Tests or Declarations in the abovemention'd Acts, &c.* This is enough of it to let the Reader see that Royal Will and Pleasure had got the better of Acts of Parliament, and that the Dispen- sing Power had turn'd Law quite out of Door. The Dissenters have roar'd against all Acts of Ar- bitrary Government, Liberty and Law were the Cry, yet now the Times are chang'd, and the Tone is alter'd, they were eas'd by the *Dispensing* Power, their Meetings were open and allow'd, their Priests crept out of their Holes, and the Cloak and Cowl appear'd together publickly in *London* Streets. *Rome* and *Geneva* were reconcil'd, the Papists had a sur- prising *Tendre* for the Consciences of the Presbyte- rians, and the latter were as civil in their Con- cern for the Interests and Freedom of the Papists. O Monstrous! this, and the Birth it produc'd was as Deform'd as 'twas Abortive. The precise Brethren of the several Sects, Canted King *James's* Praises, and their Friendship to the Catholicks, vow'd Loy- alty as extensively as the Rankest Tories had done in their Addresses, and tho' their Phrases are not quite so Flagrant, yet their Hypocrisy is as remark- able,

able, and we shall in our turn be as merry with them as they have given us Occasion to be.

C H A P. VI.

Addresses on King James II's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience.

TH E first that crowded in with their Address were the

Anabaptists in and about the City of London.

Who say, *They were most firmly resolv'd (as in Conscience bound) to endeavour to the utmost, to give that Proof of their Duty to his Majesty, that he may never have Occasion to repent of his Princely Favour towards them.* There's their Word for it; and these Men will Swear no more than the Quakers, let their future Addresses witness for them if they have another Failing. They were so hasty that their Address was presented, a Week or ten Days after the Declaration appear'd. Now came some Loyal Rye House and Sedgemore Men, Disciples of Rombald and Robin Ferguson, Men who ow'd their Necks to the Kings Clemency; for they had had the good Fortune to keep out of the Way while his Majesty was in the Hanging Humour. These are new Addressers indeed, They call themselves

Men who by his Majesty's Bounty and Goodness enjoy'd their Lives, &c.

A Jolly Company of them, who with great Frankness Confess they had richly deserv'd *Hanging*, for they Declare,

When

When they Consider how Active they have been against his Majesty, and how unable they are to render Him Services deserving such Princely Bounty. Alas, what can they not, what shou'd they not do for such a King, but besides saving 'em from the Gallows, when they call to Mind, that his Majesty hath not only permitted them to Live, but likewise by his most Gracious Declaration, Engag'd himself to protect them and all the rest of his Subjects in the Exercise of their Religion, &c. Wherefore, They cannot be Silent, but from the Abundance of their Hearts Express their Thankfulness. What cou'd they have done less? Ay but they do more still, and Express too their Security in his Majesty's Royal Promises: And as the best Return they can make for his incomparable Goodness to them and all his Subjects, they humbly tender his Majesty as in Duty Bound, the utmost of their Services. Utmost there, is the same thing as Lives and Fortunes, but in giving the King that they gave him but his own, they having forfeited them. Therefore the usual Phrase is Chang'd; that this Utmost signified no more than *Lives and Fortunes* elsewhere is plain, for as the latter lost neither Life nor Fortune for the King, so these utmost Men a little too hastily scamper'd in to the Prince of Orange, nay some of 'em scamper'd over to Holland and Landed at Torbay; after which I never heard of one that did really his utmost to serve King James, but honest Robin aforesaid, Sirnam'd Fergusson. Now for

The Ministers of the Gospel in and about the City of London, commonly call'd *Presbyterians*.

And this is of the true Tory Stamp, full of Flight and Figure, for speaking of this Liberty of Conscience, which before the *Toleration Act* was not so Legal as might have been wish'd, they say however Your Majesty's Princely Wisdom now rescues us from
our

our long Sufferings, and by the same Royal Act restores God to the Empire over Conscience. This 'tis to be too Eloquent — when People set no Bounds to their Rhetorick, it betrays 'em often into Nonsense, and not seldom into Blasphemy. Had God lost any Part of his Empire, or is the losing it consistent with Power Infinite and Eternal? What then is the restoring God to the Empire? Is it Nonsense or Blasphemy, or rather is it not both? All that can be said, these Presbyterians were Novices in the Business of Addressing, and a little too forward to signalize themselves in it. It had been something, had they contented themselves with saying only as they do afterwards; This Act Publisheth to the World your Christian Judgment, that Conscience may not be forc'd, and your Resolution that such Force, &c. For tho' when his Majesty was a Year or two younger much Force had been laid upon Consciences, upon Persons and Estates; yet now the Presbyterians Extoll his Christian Judgment. If this was the Kings, we that speak our Minds more sincerely even than the Presbyterians, suppose the King had not been a Convert to it of very long standing, and his Judgment consequently was very much to be call'd in Question. These Ministers Pray, That they may with a constant Emulation strive to be most forward and faithful in their Allegiance. Mark here's a small matter of Jesuitical Cunning, for they turn off their Promise of being Loyal with a Prayer that they may be so, they know their own Infirmary and they did well to pray against it. We did verily believe the King had not long been of the Opinion that Conscience may not be forc'd; and as we hinted before, we grounded our Belief on certain Circumstances, which were strong enough 'tis true to deceive wiser Heads than ours, as that when he was Duke of York, he and his Friends eternally promoted the Persecution of Dissenters, and the Addresses against the Fanatics were always Pen'd and Deliver'd

Deliver'd by his Creatures. His being a Papist and the Dissenters abhorring Popery as much as the Papists did Fanaticism, made us imagine the Duke in his Judgment was for constraining them to be of his own Religion, as King *Lewis*, the Duke of *Savoy* and other Princes were doing abroad, by Gaols, Gallies, &c. but it seems his Majesty affected only his Severity to the Dissenters, he outwardly us'd them roughly, while all along he privately thought they shou'd not have been Plunder'd, and Gaol'd, and Banish'd and so forth. And how d'ye think we know this was his Opinion even when he was Duke of *York*? Why, by the Quakers Address. For the

King's Subjects commonly call'd Quakers in and about the City of *London*,

Tell his Majesty, *tho' we entertain this Act of Mercy with all the Acknowledgments of a Persecuted and Grateful People, yet we must needs say, it doth the less surprize us, since 'tis what some of us have known to have been the declar'd Principle of the King as well long before, as since he came to the Throne of his Ancestors.* How may one be deceiv'd in Persons? Who cou'd have thought by the Stile of the Addresses on the *Rye* Affairs and his Accession to the Throne, which were so acceptable to his Royal Highness and to his Majesty, but that his Christian Judgment was really that Dissenters might be constrain'd a little. No, there was no such thing—The Duke and King were of another Mind, and the Quakers knew it. But they were so sly that they wou'd not say a Word of it, meekly bearing all that was done to 'em, rather than cry out as they might have done if we may believe 'em, *Oh King, Why are all these things when we know, that thou knowest they shou'd not be so?* The next in order are

His

His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of the Congregational
Perswasion, dwelling in and about the City of London.

In gratitude for the great Favour lately receiv'd
from his Hands assure his Majesty, *They resolve to make
it their Constant Endeavour to answer his Majesty's most
just Expectations from them.* Now 'tis well known that the
King's Expectations were, That they wou'd take off the
Penal Laws and Test, make room for Papists, weaken
the Church of *England*, and when that was done, 'twas
no matter what he expected from them, he knew it
wou'd not be in their Power to hurt him. These In-
dependant Gentlemen are on a sudden very much in
Love with the King, *approving themselves by Inclination
as well as Duty his Majesty's most Loyal Subjects.*

Oh Totness, Totness, what can be said for Totness.
'Twas not above 20 or 30 Pages backward, they
said of the Dissenters, *That they have and shall con-
tinue with unweary'd Endeavours and Industry, to put
your Majesty's good Laws in Execution against all such
as shall be guilty of Fanaticism, Faction and Schism,*
Numb. 1855 *who under pretence of exercising their Re-
ligion, are continually hatching and con-
triving the most Execrable Villanies, &c.*

And yet the Men of Totness are the first that Ad-
dress'd as a Corporation to thank the King for gi-
ving Liberty to such as were guilty of *Fanaticism,
Faction and Schism.* We shall now see what they
meant by those terrible Words

The humble Address of Thanks of the Grand
Inquest at the General Sessions for the Borough of
Totness, &c.

*We, &c. do upon our bended Knees receive with all
the Sense and all the Acknowledgments possible your Ma-
jesty's Kingly Declaration for Liberty of Conscience,
and*

and the most gracious Expressions which you give your People therein, both of your Christian Tenderness in the Concern of Conscience and your Royal Care, &c. and with the utmost Powers of our Souls we pray, &c. The late Sir Edward Seymour so well known in the last Parliaments for his Activity on some extraordinary Occasions, was the Director of the Councils of this Corporation for many Years, but we verily believe, tho' he went early to the Prince of Orange as has been observ'd elsewhere, he did not put the Grand Inquest on this Address in Favour of the Dissenters, all that can be said for the Men of Totness, is *Humanum est Errare*; nothing is stable in this World, and perhaps they may change their low Principles again and again before this Century is out. We shall see

The Anabaptists of Leicestershire

Tell the King nothing remains for them but to serve his Majesty faithfully, and to make it their Ambition by Obedience and Loyalty to express their most humble and sincere Thankfulness in all those Ways whereby they may best demonstrate the same. We recommend to the worthy Gentlemen of the Pinnacle in Leicestershire to inquire whether these honest Anabaptists were so ambitious of their Loyalty about Christmas 1688.

One wou'd not imagine that after what we have read of the Middlesex Justices, &c. we should meet with them on this Account also, and yet 'tis not more strange than true. They told the King in a former Address, they had observ'd the unquiet Spirits of this sort of Men (Dissenters from the Church of England) and in their frequent Addresses acquainted his Majesty with their Apprehensions of those Conventicles. Yet these very

Middlesex

Justices together with the Grand Jury, speaking of the *Declaration* for Liberty of Conscience, have these Expressions, *By which we conceive your Majesty has found the best Means of preserving your Royal Person and Authority, and increasing your Fame and Greatness as well in all Foreign Parts as in your own Dominions.* We perceive by this the Wifest, the Greatest have their Failings, and a Justice of Peace knows no more than his Clerk what Mind he shall be in three or four Years hence.

The Independants of Norwich

Forgetting *Hewson* and *Harrison*, *Peters*, *Pride* and the rest of that memorable Company in 48, declare, ' That however they may have been misrepresented, ' they are for Monarchy, and do not only acknowledge that Monarchy is the only ancient, Legal and ' Rightful Government of this Nation, but that it is ' also the best Government whereof they had an Experiment in his Majesty, *they close their Address thus:* ' What shall we say more? but that we shall adhere ' to your Majesty as to our King with all Loyalty, ' Fidelity and hearty Service to our Power. What will the high Men of *Norwich* say to this, they'll certainly hold up their Hands and cry out, *Was there ever such* — Hold, let them call Names if they please, it lies out of our Way.

The Independants and Baptists of the County of Gloucester

Are a little sharp on their Enemies the Tories, however they do not come to downright *Billingsgate*, they content themselves with saying only, speaking

ing of the *Declaration* aforesaid, ' Of which none will
 ' Complain but such who made Godliness their Gain,
 ' and we hope your two Houses of Parliament will
 ' address to your Majesty to compleat this your Chri-
 ' stian and Wise Declaration, by humbly beseeching
 ' your Majesty for a total Abolishment of the Penal
 ' Statutes concerning Religion, and for our selves we
 ' resolve to be exemplary in our Loyalty, and do
 ' hereby wish and heartily invite all your Majesty's
 ' Subjects to join with us in one Heart and Mind,
 ' to pray long live and reign King *James* the
 ' Just.

The Anabaptists of *Cheshire, Shropshire* and
Staffordshire

Say King *James* was a Prince design'd by Heaven for
 the highest Pattern of Royal Goodness and true Policy.

The Independants and Anabaptists of *Bristol*

Having curiously examin'd the Matter, find this
Grant was absolutely free, and thereby bore some Resemblance
 to Divine Bounty, and also proceeded from a noble Princi-
 ple deeply rooted in his Majesty's Mind, That Conscience
 ought not to be constrain'd. 'Twas not a Thing of a
 slender Growth, not a Mushroom Principle sprung up
 on a sudden, 'twas the Production of an Age so root-
 ed, that nothing too strong can be said of it. This
 is so very plain 'twere to no Purpose to doubt the Sin-
 cerity of these holy Peoples Profession; and if we
 did doubt it,

The Humble Address of those commonly call'd *Presbyte-*
rians within the City of *Bristol*,

Is more than enough to convince one, That
 King *James* while he was Duke of *York* had an Ab-
 sence

horrence of Persecution, and if he consented to it 'twas only in Jest, and in Complaisance to the Humour of the Times. They speak thus; ' Having experienc'd your Princely Clemency before you ascended the Throne of your Royal Ancestors, when upon our Addresses to your Majesty to procure and promote our Quiet and Tranquility, you were graciously pleas'd to intimate privately what you have now declar'd publickly, that Conscience ought not to be constrain'd, we think we ought to make grateful mention thereof, least it shou'd seem those ancient Benefits were bury'd and forgotten by us, and they hop'd to manifest by their conscientious and dutiful Deportment, that they were not ungrateful to so indulgent a Prince.

The Presbyterians of *Normich*

Thank the King for *Justly believing that Loyalty is not confin'd to a Party*. They can be as Loyal as any Abhorrer or Addresser; but then 'tis for a Spirt; their Loyalty had a Distemper on it that wou'd not bear much Travel, 'twas soon out of Breath, as the Proceedings under his late Grace of *Norfolk* may witness if that Matter is search'd into. Have you not heard of

The Benchers and Barristers of the *Middle Temple*

More than once; yes certainly; they were the very first that said any thing on the *Rye Plot* that was smart; ' They declar'd 'twas begun and carry'd on by desperate Persons of Fanatical Principles, but they were not all of one Mind, at least they did not long continue so, for now they vow and protest, ' That as his Majesty's Goodness is the Greatest that ever was shewn by a Prince to his Subjects, so they wish
I the

‘ the Voice of Men and Angels to return sufficient
 ‘ Thanks for his Majesty’s Condescension and Cle-
 ‘ mency to all his Subjects in his gracious Declarati-
 ‘ on for a Toleration. ’Tis very well for us that the
 Lawyers are not always of one Opinion, and those
 that are so are not Infallible, for if they had been so
 the Prerogative wou’d have been half Infinite by this
 Time. The Reverend Benchers go on, ‘ And as for
 ‘ this Compassion and Goodness, Thanks ought to be
 ‘ paid your Majesty by all your Subjects, so we espe-
 ‘ cially of the Profession of the Law have most Rea-
 ‘ son to be thankful for the Honour you have done
 ‘ us. What’s to come is worth its Weight in any
 Thing in the World, ‘ By asserting your own Royal
 ‘ Prerogative which is the very Life of the Law and
 ‘ our Profession. There’s for you—— Match it if you
 can : D’ye call these Law Men? There must be a
 Snake in the Grass, ten to one but some Popish Dissenter
 had got in with the Puritan, and then there was mad work
 as we see here, for we have ’em again; pray mind, these
 are the Words of Lawyers, of Benchers, the Pillars of
 the Law, on which, as on some massy solid Posts that
 mighty Fabrick stands. What follows is, we fear, in
 neither *Cook* nor *Littleton*, nor *Bracton*, but it might
 be in Sir *T. Montgomery*, or Sir *B. Shower’s* Common-
 place Book, ‘ Which Prerogatives as they were given
 ‘ by God ; so we the several Benchers and Barristers
 declare, ‘ That no Power upon Earth can diminish
 ‘ them, but they must always remain entire and in-
 ‘ separable to your Royal Person, which Prerogatives
 ‘ as we have study’d to know them, so we are
 ‘ resolv’d to defend them, by asserting with our
 ‘ Lives and Fortunes that Divine Maxim, *A Deo Rex,*
 ‘ *a Rege Lex.* And did they not study to a fine Pur-
 pose? Is this the Language of *Westminster Hall*? ’Tis
 in vain to think any thing is perfect among Men. That
 Law cannot be wrested, and Lawyers corrupted ; as
 for the latter we need not have said so much, for
 we believe ’twas made a Doubt of.

The

The Independents of Great Yarmouth

Promis'd, *That they wou'd neither preach, nor teach, nor suffer any thing to be preach'd or taught amongst them, which might any ways tend to alienate the Hearts of his People from his Majesty's Person, &c.*

The Mayor, several of the Aldermen, Common Council Men, Gentlemen and Burgesles of Gloucester,

Have this notable Sentence in their Address : *And this, Great Sir, next to God's Providence, we own proceeds from your Royal Wisdom and Goodness, in assuming that undoubted and unnecessary Power of dispensing with Penal Statutes about Religion, which we the Mayor, &c. of Gloucester assert to be an Inherent Prerogative of your Imperial Crown.*

The Dissenters of Wellingborough, Kettering, &c. in Northamptonshire,

Shew such a Confidence in King James's Word only, that if they were in Earnest they wou'd never have cry'd for a Parliament to confirm the Toleration. ' For the Duration and Continuance whereof, ' *say they, we have your Royal Word, Sir, which when* ' *we reflect on your former Promise, as to govern by* ' *Law and the like, for the Good of your People on* ' *several Occasions, most freely and graciously made,* ' *we find it like the Laws of the Medes and Persians* ' *unalterable. This looks so much like a Banter,* ' *that sure People cou'd not read it without laughing ;* ' *'tis what the Moderns call in the Language of Alsatia,* ' *Cutting a Sham, or Bambouzeling : However this* ' *Court swallow'd it for Truth, and the Baptists of* ' *Kettring were receiv'd very graciously to make a-*
1 2
mends

mends, for which they continu'd Loyal a whole Year and almost four Months, for 'twas so long before our Deliverer came with true Liberty, and procur'd a Law for it, which 'tis hop'd will be like that of the *Medes* above-mention'd. Wou'd one think it possible for two Grand Juries for the same County to differ in their Sentiments, so much as that of *Berkshire* the one held at *Abington* the 7th of *August*, 1683. the other held at *Wallingford* the 4th of *July*, 1687. The good Men and true met at *Abington*, among a great Number of Sentences in their Address equally Elegant and Charitable, have this, ' We will all of us ' in our respective Places steadily endeavour the Sup- ' pression of all Fanatical and Seditious Meetings ' those fruitful Nurseries where Treason and Rebellion ' are sown, and by all artful Villanies improv'd to ' such a monstrous Height. There's Flame, Spirit, and all that; but in the little sneaking Address from

The Grand-Jury of the County of *Berks* at the Assizes held for the said County at *Wallingford* the 4th of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1687.

About Liberty of Conscience, the Stile is so chang'd one wou'd not think the Gentlemen of the Inquest breath'd the same Air, or that they were within the Degree of *Coopers-Hall*, ' Being highly, ' *quo they*, sensible of your Majesty's Princely Care in ' preserving our Religion and Liberties as by Law ' establish'd, and uniting our Differences both in ' Church and State, manifestly made appear by your ' Majesty's late gracious Declaration, do think, &c. But Folks are sometimes weary of playing the Fool, and the *Berkshire* Grand-Jury thought they had done enough before to shew their Loyalty, this was to prove their Moderation, two Qualities in those Times as far distant from each other, as *Artick* and *Antartick*.

The

The Grand-Jurors of Rutlandshire

Were of Opinion, the 8th of July, 1687, that King James's Royal Word was the best Security under Heaven, that is, better than an Act of Parliament, or a Protestant King's Word. For if a true Protestant Country wou'd have their Religious Liberty well secur'd, let them take a Popish King's Word for't, nothing so like the wise Men of *Oakham*, not *Goatham*. But then *Rutland* is a very little diminutive County, and so 'tis probable there were many more elsewhere of another Mind.

At *Droitwich* in *Worcester*,

Was a strange Turn in Affairs, relating to Addresses; the Bayliffs and Burgesles were so many *Drawcansirs* in the Cause of *Torism*. For the 2d of *August*, 1683, the Bayliffs and Burgesles address'd on the *Rye Plot*; and talking of Church, &c. They farther assur'd his Majesty, they were all unanimously resolv'd to hazard what they had to venture for the *Extirpation and Confusion of all its Enemies*. Don't take any notice of the *Anticlimax*, he must be a poor Critick who wou'd make an Examen of these noble Scriptures. We shall find out something else more worthy notice; take notice 'tis but the Bayliffs and Burgesles that were for extirpating, and then confounding the Church's Enemies. There were other Persons in this *loyal Borough*, who probably wou'd not confound and extirpate, and Persons of Consideration too; for in the Address from this Place concerning the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, the Title is, *The Humble Address of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Borough of Droitwich, in the County of Worcester*. By which we perceive the Bayliffs and Burgesles were

no Proprietors, but like the Leaders of the Addressers in other Boroughs, a parcel of poor Dogs, who being put into Places to do the Drudgery of a Faction, wou'd inform, imprison, plunder, confound, extirpate, and address, by Virtue of their arbitrary Power, when the Rich and Good abhorr'd these *Abhorrrers*. The Proprietors of *Droitwich*, in their Harangue, *throw themselves at his Majesty's Feet with Hearts full of Acknowledgment of his Royal Goodness, which has not only made all his People happy and at Ease, by assuring them of the free Exercise of their Religion, but had extended it self to them in a particular manner in the Directions which his Majesty of his Royal Compassion had been pleas'd to give for the bringing of a Quo Warranto against the Bayliffs and Burgeses of this Place, in order to relieve them from the unreasonable and insufferable Oppressions which they lay under.* Who'd have thought it that the very Whigs, who were so outrageous against *Quo Warranto's* shou'd rejoyce in obtaining one against a Tory Magistracy? There's more in this than a Man thinks for at first sight, it serves to prove several material Things, and among the rest, that both Factions have play'd the same Engines against each other; that they did not differ so much about the Lawfulness of Absolute Power, as who shou'd have it; and that whatever they both pretended of Loyalty on one hand, and Liberty on the other, Interest and Power were at the Bottom. Let me do so, and you shall do so. — Give me that, I'll give you this. Self, self eternally will prevail. Did ever any one imagine Whig-Addressers wou'd thank the King for a *Quo Warranto*? Sure the Proprietors of *Droitwich* were Popish Whigs; for after the Liberty of Conscience in King *James's* Reign, Father *Petre* was the greatest Whig at the Council-Board. If ever four Years produc'd a greater Change in the Mind of Man, or Face of Things, than what happen'd in *Herefordshire*, then History has not lain in

our way, and Men and Things are not to be understood by their Words and Appearances.

The Address of the Grand Jury at the Assizes held at Hereford, the 17th Day of August, 1683.

Among many dapper Sayings, has these:

'Tis high Time to be jealous, when Fanatick Villains dare so far, and wou'd act more, had they but Opportunity and Power, which we hope they never shall, and beg of Heaven and your Majesty they never may have, no, not so much as a pernicious Conventicle to sit upon Treason, and hatch Rebellion in: And we the more earnestly beg this, since it is manifest that the Growth of Dissenters will be the Ruin of the Crown and Church also.

Be so kind as to compare it a little curiously with what follows.

The most humble Address of the High Sheriff, with the Grand Jury, and the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hereford.

' If want of Opportunity hath render'd us less
' early than others, Experience hath made us more
' sensible of the transcendent Goodness of your Sacred Majesty, in granting to all your Subjects Liberty of Conscience: That Gracious Declaration
' of your Majesty's hath not only fill'd the Hearts of
' most of your Subjects with Content, but also concentrated disagreeing Principles with a firm Loyalty
' and dutiful Obedience; the Knowledge of which
' gives us great Hopes that whenever your Majesty
' shall please to call another Parliament, all Places
' will concur to elect such Members as will be ready

and dispos'd to second your clement Inclinations to abolish the Test, and those Penal Laws which have oppress'd so many of your Majesty's loyal Subjects. Observe, gentle Reader, this is no pitiful Borough inflam'd by a pitiful P——r. This is the Body of a County, and of that County so sung by the Author of Cyder, where Patriots are as plentiful as Redstreaks. And yet as the finest Redstreak may degenerate and bear Fruit in five or six Years time no better than a Crab, so may a *Herefordshire* Patriot fall from a Tory to a Whig, from High to Low, from a *J. B——ch* to a *Tim Cruso*, or glean'd from a *Cruso* to a *Boice*, tho' a Crab cannot so easily rise to a Redstreak. Variation will be, the Moon changes in *Herefordshire* as well as on the Mountains of *Penmen Maur*. And tho' this Mutation is more than all the Moons that have shone since the Deluge; yet 'tis as true as that there was as great a one in the same County within less than a Century after it. To give an Instance of the like Revolution in the Dispositions of Men in Boroughs and Towns Corporate, we need go no farther than near *Windsor* in *Berkshire*, from whence came an Address on the *Rye* Business, and another also on Liberty of Conscience. That from the *Rye* came from

The Mayor, Steward, Bayliffs, Burgesses, Ministers, and other Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the Borough of *New Windsor*,

Who reflecting with Horror on the late Diabolical Conspiracy found and contriv'd by Men of Republican Principles, under the specious Pretence of Religion, viz. seditious Preachers, and schismatical Absenters from the Church, both known Enemies to Monarchy, do, &c.

Now look over that on Liberty of Conscience from

The Mayor, Deputy-Recorder, Aldermen,
Bayliffs, and Burgeses of the Corporation of
New Windsor,

Who rejoycing in his Majesty's glorious Reign, *Do render their humble and hearty Thanks to God Almighty for the same, and to you, Great Sir, say they, for your Gracious Declaration of Indulgence, by which you have made all your Subjects easie in the free Exercise of their Religion, &c.* So far, and so soon had the King's Will enlighten'd their Understandings, and taught them that Christian Doctrine of Charity. We might say something to the good City of *Bath* relating to the same Inconsistency; but the Truth is, they shew'd they address'd out of Fashion, and not Fancy; for they can't help speaking even then somewhat sourly of the Dissenters, in thanking the King *in pardoning his greatest Enemies, hoping that may cure their distracted Minds, or Fanatick Minds,* 'tis all one; only the Word Fanatick was not decent, considering the Dissenters were now the Favourites at Court: They may thank the Papists for that. The Reader will remember the

Clothiers of Worcester

Among the Accession Addresses, and we have 'em again among the Toleration, *Making a due Return of humble Thanks, and Acknowledgment of his Majesty's repeated Favours to them, not only in general, in allowing us the Freedom of our Religion according to every Man's Conscience (the large Effects whereof they found in giving a new Life to their decay'd Trade) but also, &c.* 'Tis observable in most of the Addresses on the *Liberty of Conscience*, the Addressers shew the Saints are too worldly minded; for they making the Increase of Trade one of the most glorious Blessings of the Declaration,

claration, 'tis in almost all their Papers, and with an Emphasis, which gives Cause of Suspicion that the Freedom of Trade was as dear to them as the Freedom of Religion, so far that

Master Builders, and other Trades and Artificers relating thereunto in and about London

Begin their Address with this very Reason of Thanks.

Great Sir,

As we among others of Your Majesty's good Subjects, by too woful Experience felt the Mischiefs which the severest Prosecution of Penal Laws have occasion'd ;

Not by the Imposition on their Consciences, nor the Disturbance of their Worship, but

By means that vast Numbers of Houses stood empty.

And in their Simile at the Close, they remember themselves very agreeably, by praying,

That God may also make his Majesty's next Parliament, like skilful Artificers in finishing the Superstructure according to his Royal Scheme.

Let it be remember'd, that the Grand-Jury, &c. of the County Palatine of Lancaster met at the Assizes at Lancaster, the 27th of August, 1683, were Authors of this most perspicuous Reflection on the Dissenters before mention'd.

Those Canting Pretenders to Conscience and Purity, the Charming Crocodiles of a New Babel, who in Sheeps Cloathing are Ravenous Wolves.

And

And that the Grand-Jury, &c. assembled at the Assizes held at *Lancaster*, the 11th Day of *August*, 1687, were the Authors of this most contradictory Paragraph,

‘ With Joy behold Peace usher’d into your Kingdom by you, as it was to the World by God when he was made Man, to Men good Will ; with the Angels we’ll glorify God, and thank you for the great Blessing, which your Royal Declaration of Indulgence hath establish’d in all your well minded Subjects ; and none but the envious, and such as forget to do as they wou’d be done by, can mutter or repine at it. The Storms are ceas’d, and we venerate that Power that commands the Winds and the Waves. By the way, these are those who go by the Name of good Men and true, the topping Gentlemen of the County, no Mob to be turn’d about with a Weather-Cock, Men of Principles, and so forth. Are they so ? Pray let us talk with ’em a little. Did not you very furiously set his Majesty on in 1683. Down with the *Canting Pretenders*, at ’em *Crocodil’s*, ft—— to ’em *Ravenous Wolves* ? How comes that your Worships are now so fond of ’em, that in the beginning of your Address you have much ado to forbear talking Blasphemy ? —— Have you nothing to say for your selves ? Yes, yes ; I’ll warrant you’ll cry out, This was a pack’d Grand-Jury, and that was a pack’d Grand-Jury : These did not speak the Sense of the County, nor those did not speak the Sense of the County. Hold, Gentlemen, no quarrelling, agree among your selves who were in the right, and we’ll be of their side ; till then, as has been said on some other Occasion, He that spoke last spoke best. The

County

County of Northumberland, by the Grand-Jury, &c.
met at Hexam, the 11th of July, 1683.

To congratulate his Majesty on his Deliverance from the *Hellish Conspiracy* of the Rye, tell him 'twas acted by Men of Fanatical and Republican Principles, who design'd no less than the Extirpation of Monarchy it self, &c. But the

Grand-Jury, &c. of Northumberland in 1687.

In their Address to his Majesty for his Declaration of Toleration to these *Fanaticks*, say, *We are truly sensible of the Blessing dispenc'd by Your Majesty to all your Subjects in your late gracious Declaration; and therefore unanimously agree in the Presentment of our dutiful Thanks to Your Majesty for the same. We bless God that in our Days we have seen Mercy and Truth meet together, and Justice and Peace kiss each other. All that can be said for these Jury-Men, they were what we vulgarly call Far North. The Meaning is well known, to be People who can dexterously shift Principles, but too cunning for those that deal with them, and not rarely for themselves. They farther promis'd, that they wou'd contribute all they cou'd that such Persons might be chosen in Parliament as wou'd facilitate all his Majesty's Intentions. You see they promise by the Great. They did not care what were his Majesty's Intentions, they wou'd have them all Facilitated, a pretty Northumberland Phrase for Enacting! But the Grand Inquest at St. Stephen's Chapel wou'd very probably not have been influenc'd by the Resolution of the Grand Inquest at Hexam. We come again to the Loyal County of Oxon, and are surpris'd with an Address*

From his Majesty's Loyal Protestant Dissenters.

In Oxfordshire, who will use their utmost Endeavours to Elect such Persons as may Abrogate and Abolish such Laws as have impeded the free Exercise of Religion.

gion. The very Dissenters in this Shire, have a high Strain of Loyalty, not usual in that sort of Men in other Counties. What shou'd occasion it? Oh, 'tis easy to find it out, Example is more powerful than Precept. The Butchers Son of *Ipswich* founded more Colledges than one. One Word to the Wife is as good as ten thousand.

The little Corporation of *Garstang*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, forgetting what they talk'd of three or four Years ago, come in with an Address on this Declaration too, but they do not however seem to be so very well pleas'd with it, as whole Towns and Counties that pretended to hate the Fanaticks as much as they.

The Independants of *North Wales* and *Shrewsbury*

Among other fine things Pray, *That the Father of Mercies may regard his Majesty's Kindness and Condescension to his Distress'd Subjects, and therein restoring to God the Empire over Conscience.* That's Stolen, and some Pages backward may be seen from whence, *They resolve also to make it their constant Endeavour with the Assistance of God, to approve themselves by Inclination as well as Duty his Majesty's truly Loyal Subjects.* Were the little Borough of

Luggershall in the County of *Wilts*

Worth Minding we might take notice of their Inconsistency also, and first of

The Bayliffs, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Ancient Borough of *Luggershall*.

Say they,

We resolve never to trust as our Representatives, any of these Sects or sorts of Men, or any who are suspected to be such, &c. And if we may with
Duty

Duty and good Manners do it, we pray and humbly beseech your Majesty, that if any Corporation shall be so unhappy to send such that as you have not, so you will not hearken nor comply with any of their unlawful or unreasonable Demands.

Never were People sure so mad after Addressing ; for not satisfy'd with this and other such sage Sayings, we in a Fortnights time find an humble Address from

The Borough of *Luggershall* in the County of *Wilts,*

Presented by Mr. *John Torbuck* the Parson, who no doubt wou'd present nothing but what he Pen'd himself, and there is much of the Spirit of *Alma Mater* in it. *The loud Cries of Rebellion and Treason alarm all your Loyal Subjects, and render it a Duty in them to declare their Abhorrence of those Bloody Fanatick Principles.* How cunning the Parson was to put Phana-tick with Bloody, and at one Stroke of his Pen make all the Dissenters in *England*, but the Papists, guilty of the Plot, even from Principle. What a Charitable Man this Mr. *Torbuck* was, who in the Name of his Flock promis'd and vow'd, that neither Ale nor Money shou'd Influence them in the Choice of Mem-bers, which *Consideratis Considerandis* was much I'll assure you. They wou'd have no Guide of their Suf-frages in all Elections, but to choose Men of undoub-ted Loyalty, such as Mr. *Neal* the Projector and Mr. *Clerk*, of whom we know nothing but what the Ad-dress tells us, that he was of undoubted Loyalty in the Reigns of Will and Pleasure. But notwith-standing all these Orthodox Speeches, when the De-claration for Liberty of Conscience came out, The

Freeholders and Electors of the Borough of *Lugger-*
shall in the County of *Wilts.*

Shew they had Bowells for these Phanaticks by

*Laying themselves at his Majesty's Feet in a most
 respectful Acknowledgment of his Royal Grace and
 Clemency, in reconciling their Differences and hea-
 ling their Animosities, &c.*

And as to choosung Parliament Men, they intend
 again to send up such as shall be *Serviceable to the
 Crown* on this Occasion too, but they made use of
 the same Man Mr *Neal*, who tho' he was not very
 serviceable to King *James*, was eminently so to
 King *William*, and had a thousand good Pounds a
 Year for his Project of the Million Lottery. We
 cannot pass by

*His Majesty's Subjects dwelling in and near Cirencester
 in the County of Gloucester, disagreeing in some
 Matters of Religion from his other Subjects, now
 usually call'd the Church of England.*

Mind the Title of this Address, 'tis worth all the
 rest, you see what Airs these *Cirencester* Men give
 themselves thriving upon the Liberty of the *Church
 of England*; they had a Mind to interlope and come
 in for a Part of the Title, *usually call'd*, as who shou'd
 say why shou'd not we be *usually call'd* so too.
 Well if the Church was ever in Danger, 'twas cer-
 tainly now *Anno. Dom. 1687*. The third Year of the
 Reign of King *James* the Second, and the last but one.
 Yet the *Lef---ys*, the *S---ls*, the *B---ks*, the *St---bs*
 the *M---ns*, for he's one of 'em, tho' a little one,
 and all those Reverend Divines that roar'd so, two
 or three Years ago had forgot it; nothing was like
 the

the present to them, when all the while they were as safe as ever the *Bartholomew Act* cou'd make 'em. 'Tis true, these Men of *Cirencester* were somewhat too forward, but then one must consider they were flush'd with good Fortune, 'twas too strong for them, and like Blind Men at once recovering their Sight it Confounded them, it made 'em Giddy, and they cou'd not see the vast Difference between a Church and a Barn. *They were deliver'd from the Faws of Death, the Penal and Sanguinary Laws.* Persecution is apt to fright Folks, and make Mountains of Mole Hills. And why were they dealt so hardly with? For no other Offence than that they cou'd not prefer the Pleasure and Will of Men before the Salvation of their Souls, &c. So far they keep to the Subject in Hand, the Liberty of their Religion, but they were not the Saints you take 'em for, the *Salvation of their Souls* did not put a due Care of their Worldly Interests out of their Heads. ' But we with the other ' Inhabitants of this Place, for the most part Traders ' in Wool and the Manufactory thereof, have yet ' a fresher Occasion of returning your Majesty our ' most hearty Thanks for your Majesty's Proclama- ' tion against Transporting Wooll, &c. What follows is on the Subject of Trade entirely, except where they promise to choose *such Members, as shall comply with his Majesty's Gracious Intentions of Abrogating all the Penal Laws for Matters of Religion.* But they took Wit in their Anger, and the next Man they chose, was *Henry Powle Esq;* Speaker of the Convention Parliament. What this Persecution was from which the Dissenters were deliver'd, we may learn from the Address of

The Combers, Weavers, and Labourers, in the Serge Manufactory, in and near *Taunton,*

Who tell the K. he had ' freed them from the Ra- ' pacious Hands of those that made a Prey of their very Labour,

‘ Labour, and rais’d their own private Fortunes on
 ‘ that which shou’d have fed their Wives and Chil-
 ‘ dren. This was no small Obligation, yet let the
 Combers and Weavers look about, they’ll find some
 of those Rapacious Hands in good Credit still among
 them. They shou’d have had a Mark set upon them,
 for in the last and the present Reign by their Talk
 and Pretences, they are not to be distinguish’d from
 good Englishmen and good Subjects. By this means
 the Borough of *Taunton* came to be Drawn by an
 Arch Painter with a *Janus* Face. What he meant
 by it, let him tell in another Piece, ’tis not best to
 say a Word of it here, what d’ye think of the

Goldsmiths, Blacksmiths and other Smiths, with fe-
 veral other of his Majesty’s Loyal Subjects in *King-*
ston upon *Hull*.

They begin thus. ‘ We have seen some Addres-
 ‘ ses thanking your Majesty, only for such Part of
 ‘ your most Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Con-
 ‘ science, as serves the Interest of their particular
 ‘ Perswasion, which implies their Dislike of the rest.
 Is this fair? They insinuate, that Presbyterians thank
 for themselves only, Independants, Baptists and
 Quakers, each only for themselves. But why shou’d
 these Smiths go about to have the King believe that
 each of these Perswasions wou’d have had all the
 other kept still under the Lash. What reason was
 there for that? ’Tis more than probable these Men
 of the Hammer were all of the Fanatick Stamp, and
 to betray their Brethren thus, to endeavour to have
 it thought that any of the Sect of the Dissenters were
 for Persecution, was as unkind as impolitick, for it
 gave the Lye to a hundred Addresses who join’d in
 with the King in his Christian Opinion, that Con-
 science was not to be forc’d. There must be some
 more than ordinary Reason of the Smiths of *Kingston*’s
 K blunder-

blundering thus, What can it be? Oh—— we have
 it—— They wou'd have the King understand they
 were as well pleas'd with the Liberty of the Papists
 as with their own—— that's it —— They go on
 ' But as in Duty and Allegiance bound, they humbly
 ' thank his Majesty for his whole Declaration, by
 ' which he had Proclaim'd a Jubilee to his People
 they engage to ' use their Hearty Endeavours to
 ' Elect such Members as will repeal the Test and
 ' Penal Laws. We are now come to some more In-
 consistents, The

Boroughs of *Weymouth* and *Malcomb Regis*, in the
 County of *Dorset*.

Their Address on the *Rye Plot*.

' The Horrid and Bloody Conspiracy of ill affected
 ' and desperate Sons of *Belial*, the worst of Men as-
 ' sociated together to Destroy the best Monarchy on
 ' Earth, for its most Excellent Government in Church
 ' and State, &c.
 ' Whensoever it shall please your Sacred Majesty
 ' in your Princely Wisdom to Summon a Parliament,
 ' we shall Elect no Burgesses that we can by any means
 ' understand to have been a Contriver, or Promoter,
 ' a Consenter to, or in the least an Approver of.
 Mark here shone the framing of the late Abomina-
 ble Bill of Exclusion.

Their Address on Liberty of Conscience.

' By this Noble and Generous Act becoming your
 ' Royal Self, you have shewn that you are indeed
 ' *Pater Patriæ*, that you have found the means that
 ' is truly *Salus Populi*, that you are a proper Head to
 ' your Body Politick from whom every Member, tho'
 ' of different Sizes, and to several Offices for the
 ' Good

‘ Good of the whole, do all receive suitable Vigour
 ‘ and Spirit. And that you are a glorious Sun risen
 ‘ in our Hemisphere, from whom every Plant there-
 ‘ in, tho’ of different Form, Savour, and Colour
 ‘ (yet all for Use) do feel genuine Rays to make
 ‘ them thrive and flourish. Yea, such is your Prince-
 ‘ ly Wisdom and Goodness in this Matter, that
 ‘ none can receive the least Detriment (unless those
 ‘ shou’d pretend it that can no longer be little Ty-
 ‘ rants over the Consciences, Persons, and Estates
 ‘ of their Fellow-Subjects, by making the Penal
 ‘ Laws the Instruments of their particular Revenge,
 ‘ Cruelty, and Rapine) but all have real Bene-
 ‘ fit, &c.

The Reader may be sure we were wonderfully ta-
 ken with the Eloquence of this Address, or we had
 not given him so much of it. The Zeal, the Warmth,
 the Discernment, and above all, the sweet Confusion
 of Metaphors, cannot but touch every one that has
 any Taste of fine Language whatever County it comes
 from. The Burghers of these Twin Boroughs will
 not say, we hope, that they did not mean the Dis-
 senters by *Sons of Belial*, to destroy *Church* and *State*,
 nor will they lay the abominable Exclusion-Bill to
 any one else. For their own sakes, they will confess
 their Inconsistency, for fear by excusing themselves,
 any Part of the Guilt shou’d light upon the Ortho-
 dox, a Reflection so intolerable, that we tremble
 to think of it: For is it not well known that every
 Soul who was concern’d in the *Rye Conspiracy*, or the
 Exclusion-Bill, were Fanaticks. — If a Church-
 man can be found among them — we have been
 strangely impos’d on — That’s all —

’Twou’d be to rob the Reader of a great deal of
 Pleasure not to let him see how prettily

*The Master, Wardens, Assistants, Livery, and others
of the Company of Cooks in and about London,*

Address the King on this Tolerating Declaration, which, say they, somewhat resembles the Almighty's Manna, which suited every Man's Palate, Cooks for that. And again, putting a happy Stop to those severe Laws (that might as reasonably be inforc'd on the Account of Men's different Gusto's, not in Poetry, Musick, Painting, but in Roast and Boil'd Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, as on the score of their various Apprehensions, &c. Tho' the Language is a little greasy, it went down glib, and indeed the Court swallow'd more Stuff than the Cooks dish'd up to them.

The Independents about Hitching and Hertford

Promis'd to do their utmost in their Places, that such worthy Persons may be chosen as wou'd concur with his Majesty that Liberty may be settled by an unalterable Law.

The Presbyterians of Maidstone

Have this Expression: *We may not say, Great Sir, that this your Grace towards us is the very Foundation of our Loyalty and Obedience; for we have learnt from what Principles Subjects are to obey those that are in Authority over them. Can any thing be more Orthodox?*

The Joiners of London

Cannot enough rejoyce in the Indulgence, It being secur'd to them by the Promise of a Prince, whose Word is as Sacred as his Person. How safe, how secure are they? If any Man has not had enough of the contradictory Addresses, we'll oblige him with some more
as

as they come in our way. And we shall please him, no doubt, in two Addressès from *Doncaster*, which are of so contrary a Turn, that never Spirit of Contradiction was more visible on the *Rye Plot*. We find

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Capital Burgeses in Common Council assembled, and all the chief Inhabitants of the Corporation of Doncaster, in the West Riding of the County of York,

Speaking in this Tone.

‘ We dare the more confidently say it, in regard
 ‘ we have not one Factious or Seditious Person a-
 ‘ mong us, being all true Sons of the Church of
 ‘ *England, &c.* in the height of all the late Troubles
 ‘ and Confusions, we never had any Conventicle a-
 ‘ mong us, the Nurseries and Seed-Plots of Sedition
 ‘ and Rebellion.

On the Toleration to Dissenters, this is their Tone.

‘ We blefs God, who hath given your Majesty, as
 ‘ unto *Solomon*, a wise and understanding Heart to
 ‘ judge your People; for nothing can more conduce
 ‘ to the uniting them in their Loyalty to your Sacred
 ‘ Majesty, and their Love to one another, than the
 ‘ Free Exercise of their Religion, &c. For we do not
 ‘ in the least envy others the free Exercise of their
 ‘ Religion.

Either Fanaticism had thriv’d amain in four Years Time, or this Toleration was of no Use to the wise Men of *Doncaster*, who having large Souls, did not envy others their Conventicles, tho’ they had not one *Factious, Seditious Person among ’em.* By your leave, Gentlemen, let us ask you one Question: How was it possible, that *nothing cou’d more conduce to the uniting the King’s Subjects in their Loyalty to his Sacred*

Majesty, than the Free Exercise of that Religion which was preach'd in Conventicles, the Nurseries and Seed-Plots of Sedition and Rebellion? Satisfy us in that Point, and we are your most humble Servants.

It was not every Borough, nor every City, that acquiesced so readily in his Majesty's Declaration; some were sturdy, and stood out; and the Tories threaten'd the Whigs with another Persecution, which the latter were not afraid of, having so infallible a Security as King James's Royal Word. On which Account the

Dissenters of Canterbury

Express themselves thus, ' Notwithstanding the
' Speeches of those who threaten us with bringing
' on us again the Royal Thunder, we rest abundant-
' ly satisfy'd in your Royal Word, &c. You have
' erected a Throne in the Hearts of your Subjects,
' &c. We shall endeavour to carry our selves loy-
' ally and dutifully towards your Majesty and Go-
' vernment.

From Tenterden, Cranbourne, and Staplehurst in
Kent.

The Addressers came to King James in a Loyal Throng of Grateful Dissenters, and tell him, we hope there will not be found an English Parliament that will but seem to frustrate your Royal Resolutions of taking off the Penal Laws and Test. The loyal Inhabitants of the Town of Hertford say, And when you shall think Parliaments necessary: Pray, Sir, don't call one too soon, nor before your Royal Will and Pleasure has a Fancy for one: We shall give you an Assurance of the Performances of our Promises, by our Endeavours to send such Representatives who will be most acceptable to you. Who will do any thing in the World that can be de-
sir'd

fir'd of them. But they forgot this Promise when
 they chose next, and sent two Men of Honour.
 They were forc'd to make a great many Foreign
 Freemen before they cou'd procure an Election of
 such Men as wou'd have been *acceptable to his Majesty*.
 These Addresses, as little as they meant, put the
 Court in Heart, and they thought they might now
 pull off the Mask, and do openly what they pleas'd.
 So out came another Declaration, to oblige the Dis-
 senters a little more. It has been usual in other
 Reigns to take the same Steps, when the Mini-
 sters had a Point to gain as King *James's* took on this
 Occasion; but then 'twas done privately: There was
 some Modesty in such a Proceeding. The Court
 knew what they did was not fair; and as Guilt is
 generally attended with Shame, they hid their Par-
 tiality and irregular Practices as much as they cou'd.
 But King *James's* Ministers being resolv'd to get a
 Parliament one how or other, that shou'd give Li-
 berty to the Papists, for the other Dissenters were
 most certainly very little their Care, the King com-
 manded the *Gazetteer*, December the 12th, 1687. to
 publish that, in order to have the Toleration pass'd
 into an Act, 'His Majesty had thought fit to review
 ' the Lists of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of
 ' the Peace in the several Counties, that those may
 ' be continu'd who shou'd be ready to contribute
 ' what in them lay towards the Accomplishment of
 ' so good and so necessary a Work; and such others
 ' added to them, from whom his Majesty might rea-
 ' sonably expect the like Concurrence and Assistance.
 Here were *Machiavilians* for you! Here's Politicks!
 We are going to be very cunning, and we tell you of
 it. How much Mischief might be prevented, if
 every Man wou'd tell plainly when he's going to play
 the Knave, that he intends it? That's to give a Face
 of Honesty and Sincerity to the falsest and dishonest
 Actions; and we all know how this publick Way of

betraying, or rather invading the Laws of *England* succeeded. 'Tis said that the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who had at least as wise a Head as the wisest of King *James's* Ministers, was wont to say to some forward Flaming Persons of his Party, speaking of King *Charles*: *Let me alone, and I'll work him out of his Kingdom.* 'Twas happy for *England* that he was not let alone, and as happy for it that King *James* was. For he found the *English* in such Frights and Fears at his coming to the Crown on one hand, and in such Joy and Hopes on the other, that he might easily have work'd the *English* out of their Laws and Liberties, if he had taken cool Methods; but he was for galloping, and that sav'd this Nation at the Expence of his Crown and Dignity. If the Fanaticks had been first destroy'd, and who of their Enemies wou'd have spoken a Word against it? The Church must indisputably have follow'd their Fate. But when the Church was attack'd, all *England* justly took the Alarm: The high Loyalists became the Seditious, the Seditious the Loyal; and both the one and the other agreed in their Sentiments at last, That a Protestant King was a greater Security to the Protestant Religion, than a Popish. Yet many Addresses were still lain at King *James's* Feet before he fled to *France*, from the very Men whose Lives and Fortunes, as *Dick Cromwell* said, were in his Coffers.

The President, Treasurer, and Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in *Southwark*.

Desir'd no longer to enjoy the Blessing and the Favour of his Kingly Protection in their own Particulars, than while they contributed with all their Might towards the lasting Liberty and Satisfaction of their Fellow-Subjects of his Majesties Perswasion, being fully convinc'd that in so doing they discharge a Common Duty to their Prince and their Country. This is loyaller than the loyallest.

loyallest. They pray'd to be turn'd out of their Places, if they did not only labour to procure Liberty for the Papists of his Majesty's Perswasion, but Satisfaction also, being convinc'd that every true Englishman is bound, out of Love to his Country, to see the Papists satisfy'd. What they meant by Satisfaction, we cannot imagine, unless 'twas to restore Church-Lands, and hang up 60 or 70 Doctors to atone for the Blood of *Garnet, Whitebread, &c.* These *St. Thomas's* Men had a strange Notion of Duty. Yet 'tis to be doubted whether rather than lose their Places, they wou'd not have betray'd their Duty to their Country so far, as to leave the Catholics where the Law left them.

The Dissenters of *Leicestershire*,

Ministers and all, promis'd that they wou'd endeavour in their Places and Employments to be Instances and Examples to their fellow Subjects, of all Loyalty, Duty and Gratitude to his Majesty: And who doubts but they were so? Tho' such Profession of Exemplary Loyalty were usual, hardly an Address from the Dissenters without them; and they were always full of Energy and Emphasis. When we met with any thing in those Addresses relating to the Inns of Court, we cou'd not but read it with a great deal of Deference, as coming from the Fountains of Law, depending as much on them for Instruction to the Prince's Prerogative and People Rights, as on the two famous Universities, as to what is Orthodox in Religion, Charity and Purity in Manners and Principle. 'Tis therefore with great Grief we find any thing shocking from the Gentlemen of the long Robe. When they do not agree among themselves, how can we agree with them?

From

From the Inner Temple

Have come several Addresses drawn with great Force, and as Obligatory as Words cou'd make 'em. They might be su'd upon 'em for Breach of Covenants had this been a Matter of Trade or Dealing.

In their Address on the *Association*

Are these Expressions : *The late renew'd malicious and wicked Attempts of the old Phanatick Enemies of the Crown, who by false and seditious Pamphlets, Cabals and Discourses, and not without secret Conspiracies, have of late aspers'd, libell'd and beset (strong) the best and most loyal of your Majesty's Protestant Subjects.*

On the *Rye-House Plot*.

By an unheard of Villany secretly contriv'd among Fanatick Persons of all sorts, &c.

And again in another, *January the 3d, 1683.* speaking of this same Plot, they declare, *since the Birth of our Saviour nothing of more general Benefit hath happen'd.* They had either forgot the Gun-powder Treason, or did not give due Credit to it; for if that was to blow up the King and the Princes, the *Rye-Plot* was but of equal Danger, and if the House of Lords, nay and House of Commons too were added, then the Discovery of the Gun-powder was of more general Benefit. We might turn over a great many Benefits very general since the Birth of our Saviour, but 'tis not to the Purpose, and Law and History do not necessarily meet in the same Persons.

On King *James* the Second's Accession to the
Throne,

They assure his Majesty *they wou'd always study to maintain his Rights and Prerogatives to the utmost of their Skill.* That was kind, and the Address

On *Liberty of Conscience* is

As obliging. ' They offer their most humble and
' hearty Thanks for his most gracious Declaration of
' Indulgence, and continuing to them and all his
' Subjects his Royal Assent and Protection in the free
' Choice and Exercise of their Religion, a Blessing
' that cou'd flow from none but the best and wisest of
' Princes, whose Royal Thoughts were wholly taken
' up how to make their Religion as free as their Pro-
' perty, a Blessing which just Heaven (which ever
' over-pays all good Actions) as evidently demon-
' strated to be grateful and acceptable. How? by
giving his Majesty Victories and Conquests; by pul-
ling down the growing Tyranny of *France*? Or put-
ting an End to all Faction at Home? No, no; by
some thing, so good, so profitable, so every thing,
that we will not lose a Word of what comes from
the Pens of these Inner Temple Gentlemen, By show-
ring down the Blessing of Fruitfulness on his Royal Con-
sort. Chevalier of St. George for that: Now for
Prayers: *May the Royal Issue live* (nor better nor
worse than *Perkin*, dear Reader) *to be the Joy of their*
most sacred Majesties, the Delight of all Mankind, a
Safeguard to their Friends, and Terror to his Enemies.
That's enough upon the whole; where shall we fix these
Lawyers; we believe it must be with the *Abhor-*
ers still, for the last Address is of a healing Strain,
yet the three former put into the Scale, and the
Knight of St. George added to them, will make an
over

over Balance for half of an Address on the Toleration. If the Reader will allow

The Borough of *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*

To be worth taking Notice of, we shall meet with some Revolutions in Mens Minds in that Part of the World also. In their Address on the Association, they say they will with no less than ' Lives and Fortunes defend his Majesty's sacred Person, &c. against all Papists and Phanaticks. *They add after much Politicks and Eloquence*; ' We too plainly see ' the Restless Endeavours of the Fanaticks and Men of ' Common-wealth Principles to play their accursed ' (yet belov'd) Game of Rebellion over again : Nor are they behind Hand on the *Rye Plot*, ' Contriv'd, *quo they*, for the Involving these Nations again into Blood and Confusion by Fanatical Antimonarchical and Atheistical Persons, sheltering themselves under the Name of true Protestants (but being as far from true Protestants as they are from true Subjects.) But on the Toleration they are the meekest, charitable People within the Ken of *St. Mary's*. ' We your Majesties most obedient and ' loyal Subjects of the Church of *England*, in this ' Borough, being very sensible (as well as those that dissent from us) of the great Advantage of your ' gracious Government, in protecting us both in our ' Properties and in that which is dear to us, the free ' and undisturb'd Exercise of our Religion. This is indeed extraordinary, they thank the King for Tolerating even the Church of *England*, of which they own themselves to be, that is, the establish'd Church, and yet are wonderfully oblig'd to the King for not disturbing them. How can this be reconcil'd to the exalted Character given King *James* for his Justice and Clemency, 'twas not worth thanking him that he did not break so many Acts of Parliament which have been

been made to acquire the Church, the Denomination of that *by Law Establish'd*; but 'tis very likely the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council Men of *Woodstock* were not wiser than they were some Years since, when they laid aside a Speaker of the House of Commons, and chose one that cou'd by no means be call'd a Speaker. The Grand Jury of

The City of *London*

Who by their Office were oblig'd to search as far into the *Rye Plot* as their Noddle were capable of, declar'd there had been long since contriv'd, and was still carry'd on by Persons of *Phanatical Principles*, &c. a most traiterous and bloody Conspiracy, &c. which was to have been carry'd on by *Plundering, Blood and Slaughter* by the Villains aforesaid, who notwithstanding their fair and specious Pretence of securing our Religion, Liberty and Properties wou'd have reduc'd us to the lowest Bondage and Slavery, ruin'd the Purest and most Orthodox Church, &c. But it may be objected this was a Grand Jury, and at a Time when Juries were pack'd on both Sides, therefore no heed is to be given to what they say. We readily acquiesce in it, and that there is no manner of Heed to be given to them. But sure 'tis not the same with

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, July the 5th, 1683. on the *Rye Plot*.

A Design, say they, notoriously tending to the present Destruction, not only of your best Subjects, but of the sacred Person of your Majesty, the best of Princes, and to involve this and the future Generation in Confusion, Blood and Misery, carry'd on notwithstanding their specious Pretences by known dissenting Conventiclers.

The

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*.

October the 13th 1687. on the Toleration.

‘ In a deep Sense of his Majesty’s most condescen-
 ‘ ding Goodness, vouchsaf’d to all his Subjects in his
 ‘ late Royal Declaration of Indulgence, prostrated
 ‘ themselves at his Majesty’s Feet with their most
 ‘ humble and thankful Acknowledgments, his Ma-
 ‘ jesty having thereby eminently provided for the
 ‘ Union and Peace of all his Subjects without Di-
 ‘ stinction, and gives them the fullest Assurances, &c.
 ‘ which inexpressible Bounty and Clemency in his
 ‘ Majesty, will render them the most Ungrateful
 ‘ and Inexcusable, shou’d they ever fail in Perfor-
 ‘ mance of Loyalty and Duty. *And again*, So that
 ‘ they on all Accounts, both of Interest, Duty and
 ‘ Gratitude were especially oblig’d to offer them-
 ‘ selves, their Lives and Fortunes to his Majesty’s
 ‘ Service.

About six Months after this, we may imagine his
 Highness the Prince of *Orange* fram’d his Declara-
 tion, wherein among other things, we are told he
 was invited by several Aldermen of *London*, and ’tis
 known to more than one Living, that more than one
 of those Magistrates had the Honour to be admit-
 ted into the Secret of that Glorious Design, to which
 they generally gave Assistance when they were call’d
 to do it; and this is remembred to their Glory.
 We observ’d some Pages back, and not with a little
 Pleasure how extreamly Loyal the

Town of *Hertford* was

On the *Abhorr’d Rye-House* Conspiracy, That they
 Detested and Abhorr’d to Eternity, all those Fanatical
 Regi-

Regicides, &c. and to Entail their Loyalty on their Successors, they promis'd to make no disaffected Person free of their Borough; we have also observ'd that they have since made so many Persons suspected of Disaffection free, that they lye under some difficult Circumstances for it. And this they did, when to be Disaffected was unreasonable, whereas when they promis'd it was not reasonable to be otherwise; yet see how tenderly they speak of the Dissenters in their Address on the Toleration, ' When
' we seriously reflect upon your Majesty's late Declaration of Indulgence, &c. We cannot but acknowledge it to be the Effect of your Royal Goodness to oblige your People, and to give Peace and Ease at once, to all your Subjects, which must be infinitely satisfactory to all who have Charity, &c.
' This, great Sir, endears our very Hearts and Souls to your Majesty, &c. Not a word of Fanatical now nor of Disaffected, all is Peace and Union in the Borough of *Hertford*. And after this, who cou'd have imagin'd that ever a Representative of *Hertford* wou'd have been sent to the Tower, and another Expell'd in one Sessions of Parliament, for Offences which true Lovers of Union and Peace cou'd never have been guilty of.

The Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common Council of *Gloucester*, were not so wild in their Expressions on the *Assassination*, the *Rye* and *Accession*: They only say in their Address on the latter, *Maugre all the Machinations of Wicked Blood-Thirsty Villains to Exclude you, &c.* This is only to call the Fanaticks Names by an Inuendo, for the Dissenters universally promoted the Bill of Exclusion, and as heartily as the best part of the Church of *England* did the Abdication, and to call the *Excluders*, that is the Fanaticks, *Blood-Thirsty Villains*, was a Term that one cou'd never have thought to come from the same Body, who four Years afterwards said of the Liberty of Conscience to those Fanaticks,
' That

' That the Reason and Equity of a general Indul-
 ' gence for Matters of meer Religion, is so manifest
 ' in it self, &c. that all we can say on that Subject,
 ' cannot but resemble an Ecclipse of the Sun——
 meaning after what the King had said in his Declara-
 tion. They proceed--- ' Next in all Humility we ex-
 ' press, not only our Acquiescence, but height of
 ' Satisfaction in your Majesty's so Pious, so Prudent,
 ' so Charitable, and so kind a Determination towards
 ' all your Subjects. The Reader will think he has seen
 more Elegant Addresses and it may be so; but more
 Hearty did he ever see? Again, ' We assure your
 ' Majesty of our united and utmost Endeavours to
 ' Elect for Parliament, when call'd, such Members
 ' as we may reasonably hope shall joyfully and rea-
 ' dily meet and join with your Majesty therein, and
 ' likewise in the Repeal of the *two Test Acts*, so
 ' subject to dangerous Interpretations. We have
 spoken of the late Sir *Edward Seymour's* Borough of
Totness, and must now speak of his City of *Exeter*
 that has been so Loyal in the worst of Times, and
 even Loyalty might have been call'd by twenty o-
 ther Names, that we wonder the City of *Exeter*
 shou'd ever look with Mercy on the Rebellious
 Phanaticks. 'Tis true, this City was the first that
 Declar'd for his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and
 Mr. *Seymour*, no Knight then, was a sort of Gover-
 nor of it for him; but the Bishop ran away, and
 it was as it were then no City, for 'tis the Bishop
 makes the City, else why shou'd not *Ipswich* be as good
 a City as *Exeter*? For 'tis a bigger Town. This
 Argument will be thought by some not to be so
 strong as Mr. *Lock's* and others; but 'tis the best
 we have to excuse this Noble City of Inconsistency,
 a Fault very unbecoming the Wisdom and Vertue
 of the Worshipful Citizens.

On King *James's* Accession to the Throne, after
 having told him he is Adorn'd with all the Vertues
 that

that render a Prince *truly Venerable*. They add, *And although Fanatick Rage hath insolently attempted to violate your Sacred and undoubted Right of Succession, we &c.* The poor Dissenters are hal'd in again, with or without Reason; yet the time shall come that they shall think better of these Phanaticks and worse of his Majesty; that they shall rejoice in their Liberty and in the King's Abdication. On the Toleration, They address thus,

' The great Ease and Happiness, which we as well
' as all other your Majesty's Subjects enjoy by your
' unparallell'd Goodness, in your late Declaration for
' Liberty of Conscience, wou'd render us altogether
' Ungrateful and Inexcusable, shou'd we not return
' to your Majesty our most humble and thankful
' Acknowledgments, &c. and we are fully resolv'd to
' use our utmost Endeavours in our Stations, to chuse
' such Representatives, when your Majesty shall be
' pleas'd to call a Parliament as shall comply with
' your Princely Intentions, as well in perpetua-
' ting this, as in abrogating all such Sanguinary and
' Unchristian Laws which impose Oaths on the Con-
' sciences, and inflict Penalties on the Persons and
' Estates of your Subjects for Matters of meer Re-
' ligion. This came from the Grand Jury, and was
very full as to their Acquiescing, as the Good Folks
of *Gloucester* call'd it, yet we read of another from
the

Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of *Exeter*.

And we shou'd have mention'd it before the other,
but that really it seem'd to us very odd, for the
Mayor and his Brethren to begin an Address on a
Matter of Religion, with so mean a thing as the
Business of *Serge making*.

Most Dread Sovereign,

*The Increase of Trade, as in other Places, so particularly here in this your greatest Mart for Serges, and other English Commodities, since your Majesty's Gracious Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, is so very considerable. Fye for shame! What never think of your Souls! Your Head's always full of Perpetts! Why did you not first observe the Benefit it has been to Mankind in the great Concerns of their eternal Salvation, to have the free Exercise of their Religion? Well, I cou'd not have thought so venerable a Body as this cou'd have been guilty of any thing so absurd. They go on, And wou'd be much more considerable, were it not for the Foreign Imposition thereon. Not a Word of Religion yet. That we cannot forbear the Publication thereof to the World by our humblest Acknowledgments to your Majesty for the same. And as in Duty and Interest, we are oblig'd to be thankful for the Increase of their Trade only by Liberty of Conscience, so, &c. we cannot but esteem our selves engag'd (as we are already resolv'd) to use our utmost Endeavours for the Choice of such Members to serve in Parliament, &c. as will readily concur in the Establishment of such your Declarations by a perpetual Law. Their Worships have given a strange Turn to his Majesty's Intentions by his Declaration. The King had certainly no Thoughts of their Serges, when he dispenc'd with the Laws that injoyn'd the Tests, and gave Papists a Toleration to exercise their hated Worship openly. 'Tis probable the Numbers of Tradesmen that were Dissenters, growing easy in their Consciences, were the more forward in their Trades, and the Manufacture might increase. But if a Law had been made to tolerate Protestants, and have left the Papists where they now are, Trade wou'd have increas'd much more, and Serge-making have thriv'd in a greater Degree. But King James's Design was to please his Brethren the Catho-
licks,*

licks, and not to promote the Manufacture of Serges.

On the Rye Conspiracy we have an Address from
The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses of
Portsmouth,

In which are these Expressions. ‘ With Horror
‘ and Amazement, we behold the monstrous Ingrati-
‘ tude, the perfidious Villany, the restless and im-
‘ placable Malice of those, who by the Name of Pro-
‘ testants do protest — *Well punn’d* — against all
‘ Loyalty and Obedience, against all Order and Go-
‘ vernment, who under the Pretence of securing Re-
‘ ligion, wou’d destroy the Royal Defender of the
‘ Catholick and Apostolick Faith in the Church of
‘ *England*. Here, if ever King *Charles* the 2d read
this Paper, he cou’d not forbear laughing, if what
King *James* the 2d said of his Catholicism after his
Death be true. — Again, ‘ These Sacrilegious Pre-
‘ tenders, who out of the Ruins of Christianity it
‘ self (which they seek to overthrow) wou’d erect
‘ a spurious Religion compos’d of nothing but A-
‘ theism and Hypocrisy. Considering what a dirty
Hole the Men of *Portsmouth* live in, and that their
Conversation is altogether with *Tarrs*, it must be
confess’d their Arguments are clean, and their Know-
ledge enlighten’d beyond Expectation. They are
plainly at this time in a furious Aversion to the
Dissenters, what will they be four Years hence?
We’ll turn over the *Gazettes*, and see. So we meet
with them there addressing by the Name of his
Majesty’s

Most Loyal and most Dutiful Subjects of *Portsmouth,*

And paying *their hearty Acknowledgment’s, tho late,*
for his Majesty’s *gracious Indulgence,* and hoping *they*
L 2 *may*

may be honour'd with a gracious Aspect, since they give Precedency to none in Gratitude, &c. They go on boldly: This Declaration has dispers'd all the Fears and Apprehensions of Fire and Faggot under his Majesty's Reign. Fire and Faggot! How indecent it was to make use of a Phrase, that is always turn'd upon the last Popish Reign? Again. It has establish'd Peace and Charity in the Minds of Dissenting Brethren in Opinion. Can any thing be more tender, more moderate?—Dissenting Brethren, add farther, It has shaded all your loving Subjects from the troublesome Heats of Persecution under the Wings of your Royal Majesty. Lord, that they shou'd be so eloquent on the King's giving Liberty to People to erect a spurious Religion, and do all the terrible Things before mention'd! They had forgot it, and have now an incredible Joy at the Toleration. For they proceed, *In fine*, Great Sir, it is an Act so transcendently good, that it seems to us Heaven cou'd not reward it with a less Blessing than what it has been pleas'd to bestow at this present on your Royal Consort. They cou'd not be absolutely in earnest here; and suppose they shou'd mean waggishly, that a pretended Toleration, as this was, cou'd not be rewarded but with a pretended Prince. Why, if they did, they meant well; if they did not, I know what they were for their Pains. They go on, notwithstanding the *In fine* aforesaid. Nor will we be wanting to contribute all that lies in us to the perpetuating this Happiness to Posterity. For when it shall seem fit to your Princely Wisdom to summon a Parliament, we do hereby engage our selves to elect such Members as shall vote for repealing such Laws as the King wou'd have repeal'd, 'tis no matter for repeating any more, only one of their Prayers, That the growing Hopes of the Royal Womb may blossom.

If the Court had trusted to nothing but their Prayers, and the Royal Womb, the French King had not been put to 40 or 50000*l.* yearly Charge to maintain

maintain a new Knight-Errant, who tho' he has taken the Name of *St. George*, does not give any Hopes of killing a Dragon. We lay no stress on the fond Promises made by

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of
Abingdon.

For what is there that they wou'd not say? Being Persons, to use the Words of their Address, *Whom his Majesty had thought fit to nominate to be Members of this Town and Borough.* There's nothing which such Men wou'd not do. They accordingly assure the King in the same Paper on the Toleration, *That they wou'd discharge the Duty incumbent on them for his Service and Interest, and chuse such a Member as shou'd answer his Majesty's Expectation.* Who it was they chose, and how far he wou'd have gone to please King *James*, we can't pretend to determine, having no List of that next Parliament by us. Those that have, may judge for themselves; 'tis not our Business to do all the Drudgery, and make Judgments of Persons for other Men's Use. Besides, who can tell certainly what any Man wou'd have done? Men's minds are strangely different: Some wou'd not serve King *James* till after he was in *France*, and 'twas Treason to do; others wou'd not serve King *William* till he was safe on the Throne, and 'twas no Treason to do it. Some were for the Prince of *Orange*, but not for King *William*; some for King *William*, but not for the Prince of *Orange*. How can that be, you'll say? Oh very well, Sir, look over the History of the Reigns of King *James* the Second, and King *William* the Third, see who were in, and who were out, and this Matter will appear as clear as you can desire.

There's a little Town in *Gloucestershire* very famous for making Mustard-Balls, which furnish'd the

Gazette with two or three Addresses ; we are loath to name it, because some People may take the Disagreement in the Stile and Thoughts of those Addresses to be an Argument of the Weakness of the Peoples Understandings, or the Inconstancy of their Tempers. We had rather impute it to the latter, for that the Manufacture aforesaid is a great Friend to the Intellect. The first of these Addresses is

On the Association-Business, in which the good Men
of Tewksbury

Promise to defend and maintain his Majesty's Sacred Person, &c. against all Invaders and Opposers whatsoever, the Succession of the Crown in its due and legal Course of Lineal Descent, and the true Protestant Religion as now by Law establish'd, which never taught or practis'd any kind of Rebellion. This Address was printed the 10th of July, 1682, against the Hellish Contrivances of all its Popish and Fanatick Enemies.

On the Rye Plot, they say, *Contriv'd and carry'd on by desperate Miscreants of Fanatick Principles. Very civil. If the Fanaticks were not guilty of this Conspiracy, their Principles were. So we have them fast, and all they can say for the Dissenters will not make amends. However they do their best ; and since they're so condescending, let's see what it is. Toleration's the Word.*

We your Majesty's most loyal Subjects (tho' we have before in a private Capacity address'd to God with Thanksgiving, and to your Majesty with our humble Thanks for your late Gracious Declaration for Liberty of Conscience) yet they can't help doing it once more, and wish it might be turn'd into a Magna Charta) To perfect which blessed Work, we the Electors will in our Capacity use our utmost Endeavours, and in order thereunto will send such Members of our own Body to sit in Parliament, as will joyn with your Majesty in repealing the Penal Laws and Tests.

Tests. The next Corporation that we meet with on the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, is that of *Redding*; but before we mention any thing of it, it will not be improper to observe what Sentiments

The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesſes of *Redding*

Had of the Dissenters at the Discovery of the *Rye-Plot*, which they tell the King was the most horrid and traiterous Conspiracy that hath been hatch'd in any Age, contriv'd and fomented by Persons of Fanatick Principles. Again they promise to defend the Government in the Church, &c. and the Succession in the right Line against traiterous Conspirators and Factions, Sectaries, &c. Now we'll see what Sentiments the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesſes had of the Toleration granted Dissenters even against Law; We are more particularly engag'd to render your Majesty our hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's late Declaration of Indulgence, wherein you are pleas'd to assure us and all your loving Subjects of a free and entire Liberty of Conscience in the Exercise of our Religion. Downright Fanaticks for a Wager. They close with the usual Promise to send such Members to Parliament as the King would. This Borough had been purg'd perhaps by the King's *Quo Warranto* Men. But that's nothing to our Purpose, they are the Corporation in the *Gazette*, and the other Addressers were no more; as for who were the best Men, if we judge by the Validity of their Addresses, 'twill be a hard matter to decide or tell who was in Jest, or who in Earnest, or to distinguish the Earnest from the Jest. The Men of *Nottingham*; no less than the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Coroner and Council; but then they were those whom his Majesty had lately plac'd in his Ancient Corporation of *Nottingham*, are very glad of the Liberty of Conscience, as we suppose it concern'd 'em to be, and af-

ter having flourish'd not a little on the King's Indulgence, insinuate that they hop'd 'twou'd make King *Lewis* asham'd of his Dragooning, whereas in Truth there was a very good Correspondence between the two Monarchs. Say the Burghers of *Nottingham*, 'But when the Fame thereof shall reach the Ears of Foreign Princes it will we hope induce them all to comply with your Majesties most Christian Example herein to the Glory of God and good of all Mankind, in the total Suppression and utter Extirpation of all manner of Persecutions upon the Account of Religion, &c.

We have had Occasion to speak of the Gentlemen Addressers from *Essex* already, and we must mention them again. On King *James's* coming to the Crown the Grand-Jury at the Assizes held at *Chelmsford* the 11th of *March*, 1684. sent up an Address, in which they say, *The most Phanatical Spirits may be convinc'd that the Law of Heaven is never to be violated by an Exclusive Bill.* 'Tis very pleasant to observe how the Tories endeavour'd to throw all the Odium of the Bill of Exclusion, and what Guilt there was in it, on the Dissenters; tho' they were far from being the Persons that introduc'd it into the House of Commons, and notwithstanding the Majority that was for it in both Houses, we defy any Man to name twenty Dissenters in both of those Parliaments. Were the Lord *Russel*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, then Lord *Cavendish*, Mr. *Sacheverell*, Sir *Henry Capell*, Sir *William Jones*, Mr. *Booth*, &c. Dissenters or Fanaticks in the Cant of the Times? but because the Presbyterians, &c. were for any lawful Means to keep out Popery, and their Zeal perhaps was a little conspicuous, the *High Kirk* distinguish'd them from the *Low*, a Name not then heard of, tho' the Principle was in Being; for all the Members of those two Houses of Commons were of it who voted for the Exclusion Bill; and thus the Dissenters got one Denomi-

Denomination more to those of Rebels, Regicides, Republicans and Fanaticks, that of Excluders. A harmless Word in it self, and not half so bad as Abdicators, which they might have thrown on the Pinacle-men, if they had not had more Manners. The *Essex*-Men add, among several other Things, that their *Lives and Fortunes shall most readily and vigorously be employ'd for the Safety and Defence of King James's Crown and Dignity against all Persons attempting to invade so much as the least Branch of his Royal Prerogative.* In order whereunto, their utmost Endeavours shall be for electing Representatives of approv'd Loyalty, such as Sir Thomas Fanshaw, and Sir William Maynard, who were their next Knights. And when 'tis so much for the Honour of Gentlemen to be so chosen, we cannot help mentioning their worshipful Names. This is all of a Piece. The Grand-Jury shew themselves Persons of approv'd Loyalty. Pray take the Word in their own Sense only, let it be good or bad, and you see they are well represented; and yet just three Years afterwards, no more nor no less, the Grand-Jury for the very same County, at the Assizes held the 7th of March, 1687, Address with their hearty and unfeign'd Thanks to his Majesty, for his promising to protect all his Majesty's Subjects of what Perswasion soever in a free Exercise of their Religion. And understanding that the King intended to make it the Magna Charta of the Nation. To perfect which great Work, they desire his Majesty wou'd be pleas'd to accept their utmost Endeavours, promising, That by a firm and stedfast Loyalty and Obedience, they wou'd contribute as much as in them lay, to chuse such Representatives as may agree and join with his Majesty to that End; yet the very next Man they chose was a notorious Petitioner and Excluder, Colonel Mildmay. What can the meaning of all this be?—Is there no Faith in Man? There must be some Prevarication in this Loyalty, some mental Reservation, that they wou'd be loyal
in

in the King's way as long as they durst not be loyal in their own. That must be it, and with this Interpretation we may reconcile the Addresses and Practices of 100 good Cities and Boroughs, which without it are most irreconcilable. The *Essex* Men give us a small Touch of the Knight of *St. George*. *A prosperous Issue that may see the good Effects of that Freedom.*

But before we say any thing further of the *Addresses* on the Pretender, it will be necessary to premise, that we are far from Countenancing in any manner, the vain Belief of such as gave in to the Opinions of his Legitimacy; for we neither believe him to be the Person he pretends, nor shou'd Respect him the more if he was, as a Pretender to the Crown, Rightfully and Lawfully Possess'd by our Gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*. — Such a Declaration as this will be thought superfluous by some, after we have so often discover'd our Sentiments before. But considering how apt Mens Passions are to be ruffled, and ill Nature to prevail, how much Innocence is expos'd, and how hard it is for a Man to be thought Loyal in earnest, who does not get by his Loyalty: 'Twas not improper to Declare as much as ever any of the future Addresses against the Pretender has done, that we abhor his Pretences, and think he has no more Right to what he pretends, than the Great *Mogul* or *Czar* of *Muscovy*. If he can make out his Title to *France*, his Patron may, if he pleases, consider how much he has of *Jure Divino* in him, and surrender him all or part of his Dominions, if the Allies think fit; who will we hope in a few Months give Laws to both Pretender and Patron. — 'Tis not to be imagin'd that there cou'd be so many Knaves and Fools in this Kingdom (as Renown'd for Wisdom and Honesty as any Nation in the World) as appear'd on the Birth of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*. Nay some had not Patience to stay

stay so long, but they must needs shew their Nakedness before they were sure there wou'd be any occasion for it, anticipating their Joy for the Pretenders Birth, and Addressing even before he was Born.

C H A P. VII.

Addresses before and after the Birth of the Pretender.

On that Occasion.

(Before the Pretended Birth.)

TH E first Addressers who spoke plain, were the Grand Jury of

The County of Bucks.

Who having said, *They did not doubt the King's late Declaration for Indulgence and free Liberty of Conscience, to be the Copy of God's Sacred and Divine Will, who has commanded us all to live in Peace and Charity.* Add, *The Blessing which Heaven has bestow'd on your Royal Consort, is to us a convincing Argument that you have your Directions for the well Management of your Three Kingdoms from that great Court.* That there is no Creature upon Earth so easy to be convinc'd as an Addresser, is plain from the many Instances that have been given in this Treatise. But the Men of Bucks were convinc'd on such slight Grounds, that we believe their Conviction was not infallible, and that they did not know their own Minds, so well as to know whether they were convinc'd or not; however, they promise to choose such Men as are *intirely*

tirely dispos'd to take off the Test and Penal Laws, And pray, that the Issue of his Majesty's Royal Consort may prove a Son, which may Inherit soon his Royal Fathers Vertues, tho' late his Throne. If we had been to have Address'd in those Times, we wou'd never have pray'd for what we were sure of: For who cou'd imagine the King wou'd have given himself the Trouble to get a Child at near 60 Years Old, unless it was to have been a Son; neither wou'd his Queen have daign'd to have Conceiv'd any thing else, considering their Royal Highnesses the Princesses of Orange and Denmark were Living, and his Majesty did not seem to stand so much in need of Daughters.

The Ancient Borough of Bridport,

Will also choose such Members as shall consent to the Removing the Penal Laws and Tests: Removing is a little softer than Abolishing, but yet the End of it wou'd have been much the same.

The Grand-Jury of Yorkshire

Declare, No Favour cou'd be more Sensible than his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. For tho' our Lives, and our Estates be dear to us, yet nothing so dear as Liberty, and no Liberty like that of Conscience, &c. They were ready to serve him in Election of such Members as shou'd comply with his most Christian-like Demands: They also were convinc'd, That the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, had drawn down the Joy of his present Loyal Subjects, caused by great Hopes they had of the future Security they had of the Royal Line, for which they had of late render'd their Publick Thanks to God. What a sweet thing is Conviction, and how prettily it makes Men speak.

The

The Corporation of *Banbury*

As to the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, say, *When 'twas past into a Law, succeeding Ages wou'd find nothing that wou'd require Alteration.* What if they shou'd ever choose a Man to Represent them, who wou'd be for altering the Liberty of Conscience past into a Law, assert the Revolution, by Tacking or otherwise, what wou'd you say of the Men of *Banbury*, then? Why nothing at all—— But they are but Men of *Banbury*. We love mightily to deal with whole Counties or Grand-Juries, because then we catch a great many together, and therefore shall not pass by

The Grand-Jury of *Gloucestershire*,

Who are immoderately thankful to the King, for so transcendent a Bounty as his Royal Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, a Bounty so great in its Extent, and so admirable in its Effects, that we have reason to believe, nothing less than a Celestial Inspiration cou'd fill the enlarged Soul of so great a Monarch with so sublime a Thought. There was not one Freeholder in the County, much less a Knight of the Shire, that durst call this a Felonious Declaration, tho' in appearance it broke in upon the Laws a great deal more than that Heterodox Treaty of Partition. The Grand-Jury will further shew their Gratitude, in Eleſting ſuch Members as ſhall concur with his Ma-
 jeſty's Gracious Intentions, for the abrogating of the Penal Laws and Tests, equally Pernicious to his Ma-
 jeſty's Pre-rogative and his Subjects Liberty. Ah poor Penal Laws and Test; What wou'd have become of ye, if nothing had become of that Court and Miniſtry? The
Gloucestershire Jury Pray, That their Children may ſee the hop'd for Iſſue that his Royal Conſort is now like

to bless them with, instructed by a long Example, a true Hero of his Heroick Vertues, &c. The Chevalier de St. George does inherit something indeed from some Body or another as a great Concern for the Safety of his Person, on which so much depends, and a Commendable Dexterity in retreating from Danger.

The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the same County, did agree to the Address aforesaid.

The Grand-Jury for the County of *Stafford*,

Cou'd not address so soon as they wou'd have done, *Having been detain'd from paying their Duty by an overruling Party*: Which shews us, that these Addresses were not the Voice of the People, but the Management of the Court and Ministry. Whereas those in his late Majesty's, and her present Majesty's Reigns, met with no such Opposition; and coming freely and voluntarily, were the true Image of the Hearts of the Addressers. To return to the *Staffordshire* Jury, they thank his Majesty for his *indulgent Distribution of his Dispensing Power*. If ever Men did thank with such Reason, then we are as great — as we take them to be. ' With Hearts full of Joy they congratulated ' the Fruitfulness of his Royal Consort, which as 'tis ' the Hope and Expectation of all loyal Souls, so may ' it frustrate the great Ends of the Factious, by the ' happy Production of a Prince of *Wales*. When People pray heartily, they may expect to have their Prayers heard; but perhaps there was more in this Matter than meer Prayers. This County has its Share of Catholicks, and 'tis likely they help'd make up the Number of the Addressers; if so, they had a Prophetick Spirit upon 'em, and cou'd tell 'twou'd be a Prince as well as if they cou'd have peep'd into the Royal Womb. The *Stafford* Men will also chuse
such

such Members as shall abolish the Penal Laws and Test.

The Grand Jury of the County of *Monmouth*

Had a long while no Opportunity of making themselves happy in an Address, at last they did it, under the grateful Influence of their most worthy High Sheriff, who was at that time *Philip Jones, Esq;* They promise to Elect such Members as shall vote for the Abrogation of the Penal Laws and Test, firmly hoping that People will acknowledge what they apprehended a powerful Bulwark to be but a despicable Stumbling-block, meaning the Test and Penal Laws.—

Droitwich in Worcestershire,

Will also Elect such Members as shall answer his Majesty's Expectation, as to removing that Stumbling-block aforesaid.

The Town of *Newbury*

Are sorry they cannot chuse Burgeffes to serve his Majesty therein. The Justices of the Peace for

The West-Riding of *Yorkshire*

Having offer'd the Tribute of their Thanks for the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, will testify their Gratitude in using their Endeavours to elect such Members of Parliament as they shall judge will comply in establishing the same by Act of Parliament.

Lyme.

Capt. *Alford* is not mention'd, but 'tis not to be doubted he had a hand in this Address also ; for it appears

appears he was a very busie meddling Person, and lov'd to be taken notice of for his Importunacy, which perhaps consisted in a strong Constitution that enabled him to drink two Bottles to his Neighbours one. *Lyme* one wou'd have thought had best to have held her Tongue, after *Alford* had bragg'd so much of her Zeal for the Church, and Detestation of Fanaticism; yet even *Lyme* thanks the King for his *Gracious Declaration of Indulgence*, and will chuse such Representatives as shall concur with his Majesty in his generous Desires of making all his Subjects easie and happy, by establishing and perpetuating the Liberty he had granted. A Spirit of Charity and Inconsistency had come upon them; and rather than not be loyal to the King, they resolv'd to be Traytors to themselves, which was as much as his Majesty cou'd reasonably desire of them.

Totness

We will never pass by *Totness*, without paying our Respects to the Memory of Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bar. lately deceas'd, whose Fame and Merit are so well known to us, whatever they may be to our Posterity. This Borough has address'd already, and to make sure do it again on the same Occasion, the Indulgence to Dissenters. They will particularly endeavour what in them lies to advance his Majesty's Glorious Design express'd in his most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence for the enfranchising of Conscience. Where was Sir *Edward* when this was written? Had he been among them, they durst not have spoken so tenderly of the Dissenters; but a Man can't be every where.

The Mayor, Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Citizens of
Carlisle,

Are the Wonder of their Age, and their Address,
that it ought to be set up in their *Guildhall* in Letters
of

of Gold, if not too chargeable. They render unfeign'd Thanks for *his Majesties most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence*, which they will endeavour to maintain and support against all Opposers. This is something like the rest; but what follows, is Loyalty beyond even Extravagance: For they likewise thank *his Majesty for his Royal Army*, which really is both the Honour and Safety of the Nation, let the Teckelites think and say what they will. A standing Army commanded by Popish Officers under a Popish King, was a Blessing that a Protestant City cou'd not but be pleas'd with in an extraordinary manner, and a Protestant Kingdom must needs be mighty safe in such a Guard. What the good Men of *Carlisle* mean by *Teckelites*, we know not any more than they knew themselves. However the Word has a pretty Effort at a Time when the Protestant *Hungarians* under Count *Teckely* were well beaten by the Popish Standing Army in *Hungary*. As to a Parliament, They will chuse such Members as shall certainly concur with his Majesty in repealing and taking off the Penal Laws and Tests, and not hazard the Election of any Person who hath any ways declar'd in Favour of those Canibal Laws. By Canibal, is certainly to be understood something bloody and voracious in the highest Degree. It has been disputed, whether there are any such Creatures as Canibals in the World; but that Dispute will be without Foundation, as long as the Test and Penal Laws are in Force, according to the Declaration of the Mayor, &c. of *Carlisle*, who sweetly go on: Surely they do not consider what a Sovereign Prince by his Regal Power may do; especially when back'd by so safe and honourable a Thing as a Royal Army. Those Men were void of all Consideration, who oppos'd so gracious and glorious a Work, which Regal Power cou'd do without them; and 'twas meer Goodness and Condescension in his Majesty to give them the Privilege of voting away their own Liberties? How plain

M these

these Citizens of *Carlisle* make Things. Again, *A Work which Heaven smiles upon, and will reward with no less Blessing, we hope, than a Prince of Wales.* Why, we hope, they were in the Secret, or they won'd not have talk'd so. For as boundless as their Faith was, they cou'd not have been so presumptuous, as to have hop'd for a Prince of *Wales* to reward the Blessing of taking off the Test and Penal Laws, and of a Standing Army, unless they had had what they call some Item of the Matter from Sir *John Fenwick*, the Lord *Preston*, or some other such Patriot.

The Rhetorical Address from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Corporation of *Scarborough*

Is worth reading for such as have a great deal of Patience and Leisure. ' Liberty of Conscience is so
' strong a Cement, that no Age shall be able to dis-
' solve it, &c. 'tis a Portion put out to use for our
' Posterity, which in every seven Years will double
' and redouble the Principal. God Almighty as we
' hope and pray will grant you an Heir Masculine of
' your Body, but you have already given us one of
' your Mind, &c. None but a wise and gracious King
' cou'd have found it out, none but a Catholick King
' has been able to effect it. How's this. Extol him
for his Popery? Ay, any Thing in the World. The
Addressers were resolv'd not to be limited by Law
and Conscience, such was the Use of their Liberty.
' As it is in our Power, so we solemnly engage our
' selves to return your Majesty two such Members to
' serve in Parliament as shall vote for Repealing
' the Test and all Penal Laws in matters of Religion,
' Laws which were begot under a doubtful Title,
' were bred up in Persecution, and won'd subvert the
' fundamental Freedom of the Conscience, which
' is God's *Magna Charta*. 'Tis not unlikely that this
was the Mayor of *Scarborough*, who being as good a Catho-

Catholick as the King, was tost in a Blanket for some Irregularities and Indecencies by him committed, wherein probably this Address was accounted for. If the said Mayor is living, it is to be hop'd that he will still be tost, for never was Blanket better fill'd.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of
Canterbury

Come with their Thanks to his Majesty for Liberty of Conscience, *and suspending these severe Laws, whereby hundreds of his Majesty's loyal Subjects had been imprison'd, and tho' they do not positively promise, like the People of Spaw, to chuse such Representatives as wou'd do the King's Business, yet they will do their utmost Endeavours to promote the Repealing these Laws and Penalties.*

The Borough of the *Devizes*,

Mayor, Aldermen and all are full of their Thanks too, and will endeavour to chuse such Representatives as shall make a *Magna Charta* of Liberty of Conscience.

The Corporation of *Cambridge*

Notwithstanding their Neighbourhood to the Banks of *Cam* before mention'd, pay their *unfeign'd* Thanks for his Majesty's most gracious Declaration of Indulgence, and engage to use their utmost Endeavours for the Election of such Members as will heartily concur with that Divine Principle of his Majesty, that *Mens Consciences* ought not to be forc'd in Matters of Religion. The whole Corporation of *Bedford* say the same.

The Grand-Jury of *Exeter*

Don't fall short of any Grand-Jury in Gratitude and Thankfulness, and besides that we have many good Reasons to take particular Notice of *Exeter*, the Capital of that famous County. *Devonshire*, which has produc'd in our Times so many Personages illustrious for their Moderation and Politicks, *As we are bound to thank God for this Great Blessing (Liberty of Conscience) so we judge our selves likewise engag'd by all the Obligations imaginable to return our Thanks to your sacred Majesty, God's true Vicegerent; so far their Complaisance, being well-bred Men, may carry them; but why they should go farther, and say, whose Actions have surpass'd any thing that History cou'd yet afford us, is a little strange, for what think they of the Histories of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth, 'Tis true they had not many Opportunities of seeing what History cou'd afford, or they might have met with a Period as full of glorious Actions as that between the Death of King Charles and the Revolution. Again, whose gracious and unparallel'd Declaration for Liberty of Conscience hath come up to that Agreeableness of Divinity it self, who hath said of Kings, I have made you Gods. This is no Lay Stile; 'tis too Elegant and too Sublime; it must come from the Chair the Sentiments are so Orthodox, and your Grand-Jury seldom dines without a Chaplain. They will also assist in chusing such Members as they doubt not will readily concur to perpetuate that great and good Work, however six or seven Months afterwards they chose Sir Edward Seymour.*

The whole Corporation of *Thetford* in *Norfolk* will do their utmost Endeavours to chose such Members as shall concur with his Majesty in such his Royal Purposes.

The Mayor, &c. of *Rochester*

Will make Choice of such Members as they doubt not will fully answer his Majesty's Expectation. In the Gazette, Numb. 2356. Is an Address from New England, and another from Malden in Essex on this Subject, Virginia and Lempster come together in the next, which was indeed ashamed for the two Boroughs to let People who came from America get before them.

The Addresses on the Toleration lasted from April the 14th, 1687. to June the 21st, 1688, near fifteen Months, and then they were in a manner laid aside to congratulate the pretended Prince of Wales's Appearance at St. James's.

[*Addresses after the pretended Birth.*]

The First Address came from

The City of *Exeter,*

The Center of Loyalty in the Reign of King *Charles the II.* and King *James the II.* who thought themselves oblig'd to thank God for the Birth of a Royal Prince, a Blessing inestimable, and one of the greatest to his most sacred Majesty and these Nations.

The Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*

Cry out, Great Sir, Let us among the first of your Subjects upon the languish'd-for, blessed Occasion of the thrice happy Delivery of your great and royal Consort, congratulate, &c. They were a great way off, and did not know much of the matter, which is all that can be said for them and their Prayers, That Almighty God

wou'd graciously bestow a Male Posterity from the same Royal Line to sway the Scepter of these Kingdoms, against which both they and all true Englishmen will ever heartily pray.

The Town of *Dartmouth*

' Congratulate the happy Birth of the Prince, the
' greatest Blessing that good Subjects could desire or
' he ever could grant. Does not this border a little
upon Blasphemy, was the Chevalier *de St. George* such
a Blessing, that Omnipotence cou'd not grant a Great-
er, we are sorry the Men of *Dartmouth* shou'd be drawn
into such an unwarrantable Expression as to their chu-
sing Members of Parliament ; ' They promise to e-
' lect such as shall entirely and without Conditions
' answer his Royal Expectations in repealing the
' Penal Laws and Tests, not thinking it consistent
' with the Duty of Subjects to make Conditions with
' their King, with so gracious a King ; but as his Ma-
' jesty's Mercy and Indulgence is free and unlimited,
' so shall their Obedience. This is so full that Passive
Obedience it self cou'd not have a Word to say after
it. Pray Gentlemen mind

The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Corpora-
tion of *Portsmouth*,

To whom the Duke of *Bermick* sent an Express with
what in their Worships Wisdom they are pleas'd to
call the *Joyful News of her Majesty's being safely brought
to Bed of a Prince*. Upon which they Exclaim,

' Permit us then, Great Sir, to make this early Of-
' fering of our Fealty to the Royal Infant in the Cra-
' dle, and to present him here with the first Fruits of
' our Loyalty, &c. since Heaven seems to be inclin'd,
' by this Blessing bestow'd upon us, to forgive the Na-
tion

‘ tion its past Faults, we shall henceforth take more
 ‘ Care never to provoke that God that gave us our
 ‘ King and this Prince.

Those who frequent this pleasant Place can tell whether they are grown so good as they talk of. We have no publick Instance of it, but that one of their Aldermen having persecuted an Admiral for swearing, was by him fairly drub’d some time since; as to every thing else besides *Reforming*, they seem’d not many Years past to be fully as wicked as they were before the Chevalier eat Pap at St. James’s.

The Grand-Jury of *Middlesex*

Besides *Liberty of Conscience*, *Penal Laws*, and all that, congratulate the Birth of their *High, Hopeful Prince*, — *Hopeful* and *High* at three Weeks old, that’s almost as miraculous as his Nativity. ’Twas a bounding Boy that’s the Truth on’t, but as to *Hopeful* we don’t know what these good Men and true mean by it; perhaps they had examin’d his Nurse, and might draw some Consequence from the Complexion of his Clouts.

The City of *Durham*

‘ Most humbly offer’d up their publick Praises and
 ‘ Thanksgivings to Almighty God for the happy
 ‘ Birth of the young Prince, the greatest of Blessings that could possibly descend upon these
 ‘ Kingdoms; *they pray* that their Majesties may be
 ‘ blessed with more Children and more Sons. ’Twas Sons that were wanted, and the Citizens of *Durham* knew what wou’d tickle. How cunning some Folks are?

The County of *Kent*

Too *render'd* to Heaven, we are afraid to make use of their own Words to Almighty God on such an Occasion, ' Their most sincere and humble Thanksgiving for the inestimable Blessing bestow'd on his ' Royal Majesty, &c. in the happy Birth of a Prince. Liberty of Conscience, Penal Laws, and Parliament Men came in by the by.

The County Palatine of *Durham*

' Held themselves oblig'd next to their publick * Thanksgiving to Heaven to congratulate their ' Majesties in the most joyful News of the Birth of a ' young Prince. If it had been an old Prince the Miracle wou'd not have been much greater, all things consider'd.

The County of *Worcester*.

' Permit us, Dread Sir, amongst the lowd Peals of ' Joy that ring in every Corner of the Kingdom, to ' join our Huzza with the rest of your Majesty's Subjects for a Blessing bestow'd upon us, so long, so ' earnestly desir'd. Happy we that live to see a ' Prince of *Wales* from your Loyns, and happy our ' Posterity that live to be govern'd by a Prince of ' such a Father. If the Court did not take this for Banter they were the most easie of Mortals to be impos'd upon.

The Town of *Maidstone* come very late with their Applauses of the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, for 'twas not printed till the 23d of *July* 1688, above a Year, &c. after the Publishing of it, which puts us in mind of the old Story of *Augustus* and the *Trojan* Ambassadors. It has been observ'd that the
Gen-

Gentlemen of *Middlesex* spoke of the High and Hopeful Prince even in the *Month*. 'Twas a little extraordinary in their considering how near they live to the Court, and the Capital of the *British* Empire, where Nonsense is not so common as at a farther Distance, 'twill not therefore surprise any one to hear

The Justices of the Peace for the County of
Somerset

Thank God ' for the great Blessing he hath vouchsafed this Nation, by making his Majesty the Parent of a most hopeful and illustrious Prince, for whose Birth they had given as great and ample Demonstration of their Joy for the same in their several Stations as they were capable ; by making Bonfires, drinking Healths, and so forth, as is easy to be understood. What follows is one of the worst things the good Men of *Somerset* ever said in their Lives ; ' Assuring your Majesty that whenever the Over-ruling Power (by which Kings Reign) shall resume that Crown you so justly wear, we will bear all Faith and true Allegiance to this Illustrious Prince. Illustrious again, they cou'd not have said more of him if he had indeed been that *St. George* who slew the Dragon ; whereas, tho' he's a Knight Errant he has none of his Blood in his Veins.

The City of *York*

' Sent some of the principal Members of their Body to congratulate his Majesty for so great and extraordinary a Blessing.

The

The City of Bath

Had an Address suitable to the Occasion, beginning thus : ‘ No sooner did the happy News of a Prince being born reach our Ears, &c. Knowing it is unjust to be silent on this Occasion, we do therefore offer up our Thanks to the Great Jehovah for sending an Heir to your Majesty, and your Kingdoms from your Royal Loyns; and we heartily implore the Almighty to send your Majesty and us more such Royal Pledges by your gracious Confort, and bless your Majesty with long Life to see our young Prince, &c. grow up to be a Man. How familiarly, how friendly they express themselves? Whereas

The Citizens of Carlisle

Are in such Circumstances, that they can’t contain themselves : ‘ Their exceeding Joy transports them above Mortals, and places them on Earth in a most heavenly Condition, &c. *But close all, Witness this Heavenly Blessing to compleat the Miracle, a Prince born to the World’s Astonishment! We don’t like this; Why to the World’s Astonishment? Is it such a Wonder for a Man to get his Wife with Child? Sure they mean his Majesty was stricken in Years, and not in a very extraordinary State of Health; and that her Majesty, tho’ otherwise apt enough in her youthful Days, was past doing Wonders that Way. And yet tho’ there was a Miracle done to produce this Prince, the Citizens of Carlisle say, It gives them Hopes of a numerous Issue, as if Miracles were to be done daily to satisfy them, who will daily bless God that had given the King a fruitful Consort. Did ever any one say that Queen was barren? No Body doubted her Fruitfulness: But the*
King’s

King's at that Time lay under such Suspicion, and the Circumstances of the Birth was such, that even her Majesty's Fruitfulness at that Time is more than to be doubted.

West Riding of Yorkshire,

Are among the Number of the Congratulators and Orators, *for the Health and Prosperity of his Royal Highness.*

The Grand-Jury for the County of Hertford

Say, *The Prince of Wales was a Blessing sent from Heaven for the perpetual Establishment of Liberty of Conscience.* They had not Address on the Toleration, having been hinder'd by a Party averse to comply with his Majesty's Gracious Inclinations. They however, make their due Acknowledgments for his Majesty's Gracious Intentions to his Subjects in general, in abrogating of the Penal Laws and Test, and express themselves very plainly, *We will not (like others) go about thanking your Majesty for your particular Favours of promising to maintain the Establish'd Religion of the Church of England only, but do freely, willingly, and unanimously give our best Thanks, general and without any Restriction whatsoever.* The Tacking Doctrine had not then got any Footing in *Hartfordshire*, and indeed how cou'd it, when it had not been heard of.

Kings Lynn

Are thankful for those two obliging things bestow'd on this Nation, Liberty of Conscience and a Prince of *Wales*. As to the Legitimacy of both, the one and the other, there was no Occasion of Disputing it, when the King's dispensing Power was so acceptable to his People.

Another

Another Address from *Bath*

‘ To Congratulate his Majesty and his Royal Con-
 ‘ fort on their being the Joyful Parents of so goodly
 ‘ a Son ; They pray for a numerous Off-Spring from
 ‘ his Royal Loyns, which may perpetuate his Name
 ‘ and Memory, and even baffle Mortality it self.

The County of *Essex*.

‘ Return’d their most humble and hearty Thanks
 ‘ to Almighty God, for the inestimable Blessing con-
 ‘ ferr’d on his Sacred Majesty, &c. in the happy
 ‘ Birth of a Prince.

The County of *Oxford*,

From whom every thing Superlatively Loyal, even
 in the worst of Times may be expected as soon as
 from any County in England, ‘ Shou’d not have pre-
 ‘ sum’d upon this Application, but that full Hearts
 ‘ like full Banks will overflow. The Blessing God
 ‘ Almighty hath been pleas’d to bestow on your Ma-
 ‘ jesty and this Realm, by sending a Prince of *Wales*,
 ‘ is a Happiness too large to be contain’d within the
 ‘ narrow Compass of our Breasts. *They hope* by con-
 ‘ stantly Solliciting the Divine Goodness to obtain a
 ‘ second Blessing to this Nation, that the Queen may
 ‘ bring forth a Duke of *York* ; for which let the three
 ‘ Kingdoms joyn till Heaven hears our Prayers. How
 Unconscionable were these *Oxford* Men, the Prince of
Wales had cost one Miracle, and there was no hoping
 for a Duke of *York* without another, but any thing
 rather than a Revolution.

Northallerton

Affirm ' None approach the Throne with more
 ' Joyful and Grateful Hearts than they for the great
 ' Blessing, &c. by the happy Birth of his Royal
 ' Highness the Prince. They also beg leave to Pray
 ' and Wish for his long Life and Health, and declare
 against the Penal Laws and Test.

The Royal Boroughs of *Scotland* Address to the King
 and Queen.

To the King,

' Acknowledging the great Obligation they owe
 ' his Majesty, in lengthening out, even beyond his own
 ' Life, the Happiness and Quiet which they justly ex-
 ' pect during the Prince his Life, nor did they
 ' doubt but that the Enemies of their Peace wou'd
 ' upon his Birth, find it necessary for them to lay a-
 ' side all hopes which they entertain'd of being able
 ' to trouble Others. Is it not very odd, that
 the *North Britains* shou'd express themselves in
 such a Manner, as that *they are obliged to his Ma-*
gesty for getting a Prince of Wales, as if his Majesty
 was not bound by his Matrimonial Vow to oblige
 them if it lay in his Power, sure they must mean ob-
 liging them in some extraordinary way or other:
 This is Mystical and so is that which comes after,

To the Queen.

' Now we find we owe you more than is due to
 ' a Queen, The strangest Expression that cou'd
 be, for it implies that her Majesty had done some-
 thing more than a Queen ought to do.—' For in
 ' giving us under God this young Prince, you have
 ' given

‘ given us with him a Guard, &c. Again, ‘ We have
 ‘ sent the Provost of *Edinburgh* to kiss in our Name
 ‘ those Princely Hands, from which our Posterity are
 ‘ to expect Protection, &c. Again, and this is worth
 minding ‘ We shall teach our Posterity by our Ex-
 ‘ ample, to Contribute as much as in us or them lies,
 ‘ to make his Throne (when God brings him to it)
 ‘ as pleasant and easy as our Lives are to us, under
 ‘ the Propitious Reign of his Royal Parents. Our
 ‘ Kindness to his Person and Interest shall always
 ‘ grow up with him, and we shou’d be sorry that
 ‘ our Joy on this Occasion, were not next to that
 ‘ of the King’s or Yours. Well let some Politicians
 say or think what they will, glad are we that the
 Chevalier *de Fourbin* was as much afraid as the Che-
 valier *de St. George*, and that Sir *George Bing* pre-
 vented the Pretenders setting Foot on *North Britain*.
 It is not to be forgotten, that the Declaration for
 Liberty of Conscience was order’d to be read in
 Churches, and that seven Bishops, most of whom were
 afterwards Nonjurors, were sent to the Tower, for
 not complying with those Orders, and taking some
 disagreeable Steps upon it. However, several Clergy
 Men did read it, and some were Proud of their
 Passive Obedience, while their Arch-Bishop was in
 Prison for his verbal Resistance, as may be seen by
 the following Address.

*The humble Address of the Clergy of the County Pala-
 tine of Chester, who Publish’d the late Declaration in
 their Churches for Liberty of Conscience.*

‘ We reckon’d we ow’d this and higher Instances
 ‘ of our Obedience, in Pursuance of which and of
 ‘ your Majesty’s Order in Council, we heartily read
 ‘ the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience ; not
 ‘ Repining that all other our fellow Subjects should
 ‘ with us enjoy a Portion of your Royal Favour, we
 are

' are well aware that many have well Deserv'd.
 These are the very Words of the Reverend Clergy
 of *Cheshire*, and pray observe how tenderly they speak
 of the Papists, for that they distinguish them by the
 Name of the *Well Deservers*, appears by the follow-
 ing Part of the Address, Numb. 2374. ' And as to
 ' the other Number, towards whom you use the
 ' Courteous and Noblest Way of Conquering, we
 ' hope your Mercy may be Successful, or at least your
 ' Power will preserve you Safe: But if the Matter of
 ' the Declaration were not according to our Wishes,
 ' yet the Publishing of it is according to our Duty,
 ' since it is issued out from the Express Prerogative
 ' of your Supremacy over us, and we are requir'd
 ' by what is Statute Law, the Rubrick of our Litur-
 ' gy, to Publish what is enjoyn'd by the King or our
 ' Bishop, (whose Care herein was remarkable) as
 ' much as what is prescribed in the Rules of this
 ' Book. This is true Passive Obedience, and if ever
 a one of these Clergy Men was not a Nonjuror, he
 was by his own Principles, as Wicked, a *Forty One*
 Man, or a Republican; yet we don't find but that
 the Oaths went down in *Cheshire* as well as in other
 Places,—For the Bishop being fled to *France*, and
 an honest Man put in his Chair, the Eyes of these
 Clergy were open'd, and the Blindness of their Pas-
 sive Obedience remov'd, their Darkeness was be-
 fore Cimmerious. For they go on, ' So that we
 ' cannot but with Trouble of Mind hear of the
 ' Proceeding of the seven Bishops, who tho' they
 ' tenderly promis'd the Dissenters something, yet re-
 ' fus'd to do their Part about the Declaration,
 ' lest they shou'd be Parties to it, which Reason we
 ' with due Modesty (and relying upon a higher Au-
 ' thority) esteem insufficient, &c. We therefore in
 ' all Submission become earnest, tho' too mean, Inter-
 ' cessors to your most Gracious Majesty, in behalf
 ' of the Church of *England*, that the Faults of these
 ' and

‘ and others may not be laid to her Charge, in whose
 ‘ Communion there are many, and we hope there
 ‘ will be more, who concur in promoting the
 ‘ Purposes of your mild Government. These faulty
 Bishops were Dr. *Sancroft*, Dr. *Ken*, &c. Persons in
 high Reputation still among the Pinacle Men, as
 they are by some rudely stil’d. The Addressers do
 not forget to *make their Congratulation for the happy Birth*
of the Young Prince, in his Hereditary Successive King-
dom: We in this Palatinate are the first Lot of Inheri-
tance to the first Born of our Kings, and as we have a
greater Part in him, so we have a more plentiful Joy
that he is born to us. We wou’d recommend this Ad-
 dress to Mr. *Lesley*, Mr. *Sacheverell*, and those wor-
 thy Gentlemen of the Negative Stamp. ’Tis a rare
 Piece, and they will find an Excellent Spirit of Sub-
 mission through the whole, probably the Charity
 of it may offend. But that’s to be taken only for
 Grimace. It being certain that hardly a Clergy-
 man who put his Name to this Address, wou’d
 have Voted against the Occasional Bill, had he had
 a Vote to give.

The Grand-Jury of Kent,

Besides their thanking the King in an especial man-
 ner for his *Universal Indulgence*, speaks thus: *The Birth*
of a Royal Infant now opens all our Eyes, our Hearts, and
Mouths, to see and admire, and publish as well the pro-
pitious Conduct of Heaven over Your Sacred Majesty, as
Your Majesties over us, &c. Permit us then, Great Sir,
 &c. to tender You and Your Royal Consort our unfeign’d
 Congratulations for the inestimable Jewel you have be-
 stow’d upon us. This Jewel was the Chevalier in his
 Swadling-Cloaths. How prettily they express them-
 selves?

The County of *Hereford*

Manifest their Resentments ' For such a transcendent Mercy, and Favour from Heaven, as the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. For which they say, ' We may justly raise some Confidence in our selves; (except obdurate Malice prevails) the Eyes of most thoughtful Men will be open'd to see the Concurrence of the same Providence attending your Majesty.

The *Devizes*.

' Since it hath pleas'd God to bless your Majesty with a Son, and us with a Prince, which we hope is an ineffable Blessing to this Nation, we can do no less than congratulate.

The City of *Hereford*

' Express their grateful Sense of that happy Addition, which it has pleas'd God to make to the Royal Family, by giving his Majesty and his Kingdoms the desirable Blessing of a Prince to inherit his Royal Vertues and Dominions.

Tho' it is a little out of our way, yet we cannot help observing that we find an Address from

The Island of *Jamaica*,

To thank his Majesty, among other Things, for the Toleration and general Indulgence of Religion, and the transcendent Honour done unto this Infant Colony, in appointing so illustrious a Prince to govern them as Christopher Monk, Duke of *Albemarle*. If the Word Illustrious had continu'd long to be thus apply'd, it wou'd have signify'd no more than *Illustrissimo* in the *Italian*,
N which

which is bestow'd upon a Shooemaker or a Barber. For tho' the Duke of *Albemarle* cou'd not well help being a Duke, after King *Charles* the Second had given General *Monk*, who at last marry'd his Mother, that Title; yet as to the Duke's Illustrious Actions History is intirely silent, and we shall not rack Invention in his Favour.

The major Part of the Grand-Jury of *Cumberland*

' Offer due Thanks to God for sending his Majesty
' a Son, and them a Prince, a Blessing not more joy-
' fully receiv'd, than earnestly desir'd. And the
Babe Royal having had the *Red-Gum*, as the Nurses
call it, or some other Cradle-Disease, the *Cumber-*
land People ' Cordially rejoyce in the joyful Delive-
' rance of the Prince from his late dangerous Indispo-
' sition, not doubting but God will blefs him with a
' long and healthful Life: Which as Cases stand with
him will be no great Advantage to him.

The Borough of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*,

Say thus: ' Almighty God having blefs'd your
' Majesty with a Son, and your People with a Prince,
' we with an Alacrity agreeable to our Happiness,
' &c. Congratulate. — Such Blessings are from
' Heaven the Rewards of Vertue. They are of the
same Opinion with other Addressers, as to the Tolera-
tion and Penal Laws.

The Body of *Lancashire*

Are sorry they cou'd not more speedily congratu-
late his Majesty on the Birth of the Prince of Wales.
Succession in the Right Line has been the Care, and now
immediately from Your Majesty is the Joy not only of us,
but

but of all your Dominions. The Transports of Foreign Courts upon this Illustrious Birth, is an early Presage that his Fame shall be more extended, and his Vertues more shining than their Torches and Candles. For what else do they mean by Illuminations?

Garstang in Lancashire.

The happy News of the Birth of the Illustrious Prince of Wales has doubled our Diligence. You see what the Word Illustrious was coming to. May the growing Vertues and exemplary Conduct of his Royal Highness, &c.

The County of Northumberland

Congratulate the inestimable Blessing of a Prince of Wales, a Prince given by Divine Providence to the Prayers of these Kingdoms, to perpetuate his Majesty's Glory and their Felicity, &c. They are also for repealing the Test and Penal Laws, as may be seen in their Address, Numb. 2383. Where will be found a whole History of the Fireworks made at Stockholm on the Birth of the Pretender, by Edmund Poley, Esq; then Envoy in Sweden. We have heard of another Gentleman of that Name, but suppose it is not the same, because his Affairs confin'd him to Westminster-Hall, and he had nothing to do with Memorials of State. 'Twas about this Time that the Court of England began to publish their Fears of an Invasion.—His Highness the Prince of Orange, our late Great and Gracious King was preparing to deliver us from the Slavery we were in: His Army and Fleet struck the Ministers at Whitehall with Terror; and the Court cou'd not help shewing those Terrors, by dissolving the High Commission Court, by restoring the Charter of London, by restoring the Fellows of Magdalen Colledge, and the Corporations of England

N 2

and

and *Wales* to their Charters and Privileges. Upon which there were more Addresses, as also against the Prince of *Orange*, who was coming to save this Nation, which nothing but a Miracle, or his Highness, cou'd have sav'd from the Ruin that threaten'd them in the Loss of their Religion and Liberties, which wou'd soon have been the Victims of Popery and Arbitrary Power.

C H A P. VIII.

Addresses against his Highness the Prince of Orange before he landed, and to him afterwards.

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, Numb. 2388. *We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall with all Duty and Faithfulness chearfully and readily, to the utmost Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, discharge the Trust repos'd in us by your Majesty, according to the avow'd Principles of the Church of England in Defence of your Majesty, and the Establish'd Government; 28 Days before the Prince landed at Torbay.*

The Lieutenancy of the City of London.

We must confess our Lives and Fortunes are but a mean Sacrifice to such transcendent Goodness; but we do assure your Majesty of our chearful offering of both against all your Majesty's Enemies, who shall disturb your Peace upon any Pretence whatsoever.

The

The Privy-Council of Scotland.

We shall on this, as on all other Occasions, show all possible Alacrity and Diligence in obeying Your Majesty's Commands, and be ready to expose our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of your Sacred Person, your Royal Consort, his Royal Highness the Prince of Scotland, &c.

Sign'd by

The Earl of Perth, Chanc.	The Earl of Southesk,
The A. Bp of St. Andrews,	The Earl of Belcaires,
The A. Bp of Glasgow,	The Viscount Torbat,
The Marquis of Athol,	The Lord Maitland,
The Earl of Linlithgow,	The Master of Balmerino,
Lieutenant General Douglas,	
Lord Castlehill,	
Lord Lochare,	
Major General Graham,	
Nidri, &c.	

We do not mention their Names, as if any of them were heartily sorry for doing what they did, but that they may be remember'd as well in our History, as in the *Gazetteer's*; and as to the Merit of it, let them make the most on't.

The Justices of the Peace for the County of *Cumberland*, and also several others the Gentlemen of the said County.

“ The unexpected News of the intended Invasion
 “ of the *Dutch* fills us with all Horror and Amaze-
 “ ment, that any Nation shou'd be so transcendently
 “ wicked as groundlessly to interrupt the Peace and
 “ Happiness we have enjoy'd, &c. Therefore we
 “ highly think it our Duty chiefly at this Juncture

‘ to offer our Lives and Fortunes to your Majesty’s
 ‘ Service; and assure your Majesty, That all that
 ‘ Allegiance and Loyalty indispensably due to you
 ‘ shall be carefully and industriously promoted by us,
 ‘ not doubting but your former happy Success will
 ‘ always attend the Justice of your Majesty’s Arms.
 One wou’d give something for the Black List of these
 worshipful *Cumberland* Justices, who compar’d the
 Expedition of the Prince of *Orange*, a Sovereign at
 the Head of a Protestant Army to vindicate his own
 Princess, her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne*, and
 his own Right after them, in the Succession of the
 Crown of *England*, and the Rights and Liberties of
 the People of *Eagland*, to the rash Descent of the
 Duke of *Monmouth*, who came uncall’d, and at that
 time undesir’d. But the Lord *Preston*, who was then
 Secretary of State, and Sir *John Fenwick*, both of
 whom were condemn’d for Treason some Years after-
 wards, had then a great Influence in those Parts;
 and tho’ Sir *Christopher Musgrave* might not join in
 this Address himself, yet he had not Interest enough
 to hinder it, had he been so dispos’d. The Addres-
 sers proceed, *And quickly confound the Designs of that*
upstart Antimonarchical Government, the States Gene-
 ral. How peevish the *Cumberland* Men are, and how
 bold at the same time? *Lastly, If your Majesty shall*
think fit to display your Royal Standard, which we hear-
tily wish and hope you’ll never have Occasion; for we
faithfully promise to repair to it with our Persons and In-
terests. After them came

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of
 his Majesty’s Ancient and ever Loyal City of
Exeter,

Who say among other fine things, *We do at this time*
when your Majesty hath declar’d you have receiv’d un-
doubted Advice of an Invasion, to be made on these your
Ma-

Majesty's Kingdom, crave leave to re-assure your Majesty, that as in Duty and Allegiance we are bound, so by our own Inclination and ardent Affection for the Preservation of your Majesty's Government, we shall always be ready to stand by and assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, against all your Enemies whatsoever. They pray, That all the Designs form'd against his Government may be Confounded, and his Enemies ever fall before him.

The last Representative this City then had, was the late Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet.

How wou'd the Citizens of Exeter have soften'd their Expressions, had they known the Prince of Orange wou'd have been Master there in twenty or thirty Days? But they did not foresee, and indeed Foresight is not the distinguishing Character of the Devonshire Politicians. Next come

The Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Citizens, of the City of Carlisle.

Saying, The surprizing Account which your Majesty's Proclamation gives us of a Foreign Invasion, as it raises in us that Just Indignation, which we ought to have against the Enemies of our Country, and fills us with Horror and Detestation that any of your Majesty's Subjects shou'd so far forget all the Obligations of Nature and Gratitude, as to promote such an Enterprize; so it makes us Emulous upon so glorious an Occasion, to shew your Majesty that we are not degenerated from the Ancient Courage and Allegiance of true Englishmen; We do therefore chearfully offer your Majesty our most ready and vigorous Concurrence, to the very utmost of our Powers upon so pressing an Emergency, being firmly resolv'd to employ our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of your Majesty's Crown and Dominions, and we doubt not but all your Majesty's

Subjects will unite in so Just a Cause, and that your Majesty's Heroick Example will Inspire them with so generous a Warmth in it, as will render all Foreign Assistance useless, and make this (88) as illustrious in the English Annals as the last was.

The last Representative this City then had, was the late Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, Baronet.

How sweetly the two Cities and the two Representatives agreed. There's more Harmony than the Reader presently will find out; let him look upon the Debates upon Sir *John Fenwick's* Case aforesaid in the House of Commons, and he will find the two Baronets in one Tune as they us'd always to be, and their two Citizens are in the same Key. If King *James* and his Ministers had made any Dependence on Addressees, they were extreamly disappointed, for these three or four are all, whereas on other Occasions three or four Hundred have been usual. But his Highness Sailing from *Holland*, notwithstanding the Storm that was said to have destroy'd his Fleet; People either wish'd him so well, or were so afraid of his Success, that they wou'd not venture to threaten him publickly as the Men of *Carlisle* did.

But the Lords, Arch-Bishops, and Bishops of *Scotland*,

Were touch'd nearer, and foresaw if the Prince of *Orange* succeeded, Presbytery which is the Church of *Scotland* as by Law Establish'd wou'd prevail, and they were like to be the greatest Loosers by a Revolution; so they Address in good Earnest, and after much Talk to little Purpose, they Cant as follows,
 ' We magnify the Divine Mercy in blessing your Majesty with a Son and us with a Prince, whom we
 ' pray Heaven may Bless and Preserve, and that he
 ' may

' may Inherit with your Dominions the Illustrious and
 ' Heroick Vertues of his August and most Serene Pa-
 ' rents. The latter Part, especially her Majesty's, is
 a most Glorious Inheritance, and it being all that's like
 to come to his Lot, we shall not grudge it him, *Again,*
 ' We are amaz'd to hear of the Danger of an Inva-
 ' sion from *Holland*, and Pray God to give Success to
 ' your Majesty's Arms, that all who Invade your
 ' Majesty's just and undoubted Rights, and Disturb
 ' or Interrupt the Peace of your Realms, may be Dis-
 ' appointed and Cloath'd with Shame. They are
 Cursing the late King—— that's all—— ' So that on
 ' your Royal Head the Crown may still Flourish.
 They close with a Smartness not to be parallell'd,
 doubting not that God will *still Preserve and Deliver*
you, by giving you the Hearts of your Subjects and the
Necks of your Enemies. Hanging Work was cut out
 by these Bishops in the *North*, another *Western Assize*.
 But what did their not doubting come to? They
 have had twenty Years Time to reflect upon it, and
 to wish their Names had never been in the Gazette,
 where we find,

The A. Bp. of <i>St. Andrews</i> ,	The Bishop of <i>Brechin</i> ,
The A. Bp. of <i>Glasgow</i> ,	The Bishop of <i>Orkney</i> ,
The Bishop of <i>Edinburgh</i> ,	The Bishop of <i>Murray</i> ,
The Bishop of <i>Galloway</i> ,	The Bishop of <i>Ross</i> ,
The Bishop of <i>Dunkell</i> ,	The Bishop of the <i>Isles</i> .
The Bishop of <i>Dunblane</i> ,	

How many of these are Presbyters now we can't
 tell, but when Episcopacy was abolish'd in King
Charles the first's Time, several Bishops condescended
 to take Presbyteries under their Cure.

We are now coming to a bold Thing, a very bold
 Thing, and that is,

The

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and
Burgesses of his Majesty's Ancient Corporation of
Portsmouth.

For after having thank'd the King for restoring their Charter, they say, ' We Hope and Pray that
' this great Condescension, and your Majesty's other
' innumerable Acts of Grace, will (together with us)
' so affect the Hearts of all other your Majesty's
' Subjects, that your Rash and Unjust Enemies may
' be Cloath'd with Shame, and that upon your Roy-
' al Head the Imperial Crown may for ever Flourish.
That the Prince of *Orange* may be Cloath'd as above
hinted, and King *James* Reign till the Conflagration
and afterwards, and all this they said the seventh of
November, after having seen the *Dutch* Fleet Sail
triumphantly by to their Deliverance ; we know what
they'll say in their Excuse, that the Duke of *Berwick*
was their Governor, and they were so frightned they
did not know what they said. Very well, we are
ready to believe any thing of that Nature. After rea-
ding the former Addresses from this Ancient Corpo-
ration, it cannot be expected that after his High-
nesses Landing was known at *Torbay*, there was any
Borough so extravagantly Loyal as to Address against
him. So we shall proceed to those to him, few in-
deed in Number, but in Quality exceeding all that
have gone before, as coming from the Hearts of the
People of *England* by the Mouths of their Represen-
tatives, and the City of *London* set an Example to the
other Cities, which they wou'd readily have follow'd
but that Addresses lay under some Scandal at that
time, and not without Reason, as may be seen by the
foregoing Instances, and after the Revolution, the
Government had no need of Artifices to secure them-
selves, and gain Reputation.

(Addresses

(Addresses to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*,)

The Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *John Chapman* had been frighted out of his little Wits, at the Sight of his Friend the Chancellor *Jeffrys's* being brought before him, in *Salva Custodia*, the Mob waiting to do that Justice on him, which the Law had not provided for, but

‘ The Aldermen and their Deputies, with some
 ‘ of the Common Council of each Ward, by Order
 ‘ of Common Council, waited on his Highness the
 ‘ Prince of *Orange*, to Congratulate him on his hap-
 ‘ py Arrival at St. *James's*, which was perform'd by
 ‘ Sir *George Treby* the Recorder, in an Eloquent
 ‘ Speech, and was very favourably receiv'd by his
 ‘ Highness.

‘ The High Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the
 ‘ County of *Cambridge*, having sign'd an Address to
 ‘ his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, wherein they
 ‘ not only beg his Highnesses Protection, and implore
 ‘ his Aid to rescue these Kingdoms from Slavery and
 ‘ Popery, but also assure him that they will Contri-
 ‘ bute their utmost Endeavour, in perfecting so glo-
 ‘ rious a Work, and return his Highness unfeign'd
 ‘ Thanks for the Progress he has made therein, with
 ‘ great Cost, Labour and Hazard both by Sea and
 ‘ Land.

This was two Days after King *James* went off.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal,

‘ Desir'd his Highness to take upon him the Admi-
 ‘ nistration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military,
 ‘ and the Disposal of the Revenue, for the Preserva-
 ‘ tion of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and
 Properties,

‘ Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation, and to
 ‘ cause Letters to be written subscrib’d by himself to
 ‘ the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Pro-
 ‘ testants, and to the several Counties, Universities,
 ‘ Cities, Boroughs and Cinque-Ports of *England* and
 ‘ *Wales*, and O for the Meeting of the Convention.

Among several other noble Lords we find the Dukes of *Beauford* and *Northumberland*, the Marquess of *Halifax*, the Earl of *Thanet*, the Earl of *Clarendon*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Lord *Weymouth*, the Lord *Hatton*, Dr. *Turner* Bishop of *Ely*, the Lord *La Warr*, the Lord *Chandos*, the Lord *Fermyn*, the Lord *Cartaret*, and the Lord *Oſfulſton*. And the Aſſiſtance theſe noble Peers gave to the Revolution ought to be remembred as long as the *English* Hiſtory ſhall live. The firſt Name ſhou’d have been the Archbiſhop of *York* Dr. *Lamplugh*, who tho’ he left the Prince of *Orange* at *Exeter*, met him at *St. James’s*, and indeed many who left his Highneſs when the Debate of the Abdication came up, before he was King, join’d him after he was proclaim’d, and accepted of Employments of very good Profit and Honour under him. What follows is an Addreſs, which in Value is worth more than all the Addreſſes that had ever been printed in the *Gazettes* before, it being the Senſe of the People of *England* as near as it could be collected, immediately after his Highneſs had deliver’d them from Popery and Slavery.

An Addreſs from the Members of Parliament that had ſerv’d in King *Charles* the Second’s Reign, and the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, aſſembled together, repreſented and read by *Henry Powle* Eſq; their Chairman.

*We do with an unanimous Conſent tender to your Highneſs our humble and hearty Thanks for your com-
 ing*

ing into this Kingdom, and exposing your Person to so great Hazards for the Preservation of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, and rescuing us from the Miseries of Popery and Slavery. Sure never a Man of this Assembly cou'd ungratefully forget this Deliverance, nor a true *English* Man cease to venerate the Memory of the Prince who did so much for us. What must those be who afterwards, out of a private Pique and Resentment, endeavour'd to make his Government uneasy, and hinder'd his prosecuting the War which he had undertaken for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe* with the same Success as he had finish'd his Enterprize for those of *England*. What must those Men be? 'Tis a hard Matter to find out a Name or a Punishment suitable to the Crime. None can doubt from the Disposition of the People of *England* at that Time, but that Addresses wou'd have been sent from every County, City and Town in *England*, had the Prince of *Orange* been fond of a Compliment which had been known to signify so little in former Reigns.

There wou'd have been no End of it had we mention'd every Company or Congregation that Address'd on the Occasion of his Majesty's most Gracious, most Christian, Healing, Kingly, Surprising, Celebrated, Princely and Unparallell'd Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. And on the Birth of the Pretender we have only taken Notice of such Places and Persons as had distinguish'd themselves before for their Zeal and Rage against the Dissenters, and of the Dissenters themselves, who in the Heat of their Gratitude promis'd so much Loyalty, that finding they cou'd not keep their Words in all the Extent of it, they resolv'd not to pretend to any at all, and Universally deserted King *James* when he was like to desert the Kingdom; it must be confest these Fanaticks, as some will have 'em call'd still, were a little too forward to have the *Test* and *Penal* Laws taken

taken off, and herein the uncertainty of Mens Minds is very apparent. The *Tories* in their *Addresses* on the *Rye-Plot* and King *James's Accession* to the Throne, were so extravagantly Loyal, that to dispute the King's Will was no less than Treason and Blasphemy, if they were in Earnest in their *Addresses*. The *Whiggs* said not a Word, they bore every thing their Adversaries laid upon 'em, and had they lain more they must have born it. When the Toleration came out the *Whiggs* ran almost as high in their *Addresses* as the *Tories* had done in theirs. Some Dirt was thrown, but not much; the *Tories* said not a Word, they bore all, but like Men of Mettle they were resolv'd not to bear it long, for in less than a Years Time we find the Archbishop of *Canterbury* turning out the King's Governour of the *Tower of London* and giving the Keys to the Lord *Lucas*, whom King *James* wou'd have rather hang'd than have trusted: The Truth is when the *Whiggs* plotted they did it sneakingly and foolishly, as if a Plot did not become them. If all the bloody Part of the *Rye Conspiracy* was true, which is much to be doubted, there was some Fifth-Monarchy Cruelty in it, but no Sense, the Plot was so laid that it cou'd lead to nothing but the Gallows. Twenty or Thirty Men of no Interest to murder the King and Duke, and what then, all the Men of Honour in the Kingdom wou'd have taken Arms to have extirpated the Assassins. The Excluders, nay the Associators were not for Blood, nor offensive Arms. Let any one name if they can a Man of Figure or Fortune that ever consented to take off the King or Duke. And 'tis very well known the Excluders were Men of the best Figure and the best Fortunes in the Kingdom. *Rumbold* the Malster, *Walcot*, *Hone* and such like desperate Fellows might have been ready enough to do any Villany out of Interest or Revenge, but can it be believ'd that so good a Man as the Lord *Ruffel*, so Vertuous a Man

Man as the Earl of *Essex*, so Vertuous and so Pious a Man as Colonel *Sidney* wou'd ever consent to so horrid a Treason as the Assassinating the King and his Brother, the very Thoughts of it makes ones Blood curdle with Horror, and if there were 10000 Histories written by Authority to prove it, no Man of Reason wou'd believe that such Men wou'd be guilty of the Misprision of such a Treason. Assassines are always Men of other Morals. Look over the black List in the Reign of King *William*, and in that Assassination-Plot you will find them to be Persons of most abandon'd Characters; and those who did not dip so deep as the Assassination-Plot, who were content with calling in the *French* only to cut the King's Throat and ours too, were not they all Men of the loosest Lives, and most of them of desperate Fortunes? Such Men may conspire; they fear no Punishment, having often deserv'd the greatest; they cannot lose by a Revolution for a Reason that every one will guess. But for wise, sober, vertuous, religious, great and wealthy Men to side with *Russians*,--- 'tis not in the Power of History to force Belief. Some may object Zeal will go a great way: It will so, but never to make a truly honest Man a Rogue, nor a truly pious Man a Murderer, nor a great and wealthy Man desperate. This is said, to shew that the Whigs were not so guilty, as the Addressers in 1683 and 1685 represent them; and that if any Part of the *Rye*-Assassination was true, 'twas to have been manag'd by a few bloody-minded Traytors, who made use of the Zeal of other honest Men to cover Designs which they never durst reveal to them. Farther than this we have no Faith. We make the greater Doubt of the cruel Part of the *Rye*-Plot, because a Year or two before that, a Plot was endeavour'd to be thrown on the Presbyterians, to abate their Vigour in the Prosecution of the Popish Conspiracy: Which Presbyterian Plot ended in the Pillory-

Pillorying of a Bawd and a Bully or two who had been let into the Secret. It is not doubted but the Leaders of the Whiggs had their Consultations to prevent the coming in of Popery, and perhaps King *James's* Succession as the shortest Way to do it ; and let them ask the Tories whether to prevent had not been wiser than to suffer and afterwards abdicate. The Tories went roundly to Work, as soon as *Magdalen* College was touch'd, and the Church in Danger, they laid their Noddles together, and to their eternal Honour be it spoken, call'd in the Prince of *Orange* to bring the King to Reason by Arms. Was there ever such a thing heard of ; no sooner was he landed but they went in to him, and the Whiggs glad to find them in such a Humour went in as fast as they. All the Lives and Fortunes that were worth offering were ready at his Service, and King *James* had nothing on his Side but a good Army of Addresses which made a great Noise, but no Fire ; and being thought an ill Match for 14 or 15000 Dutchmen, he withdrew as may be seen in more Books than one.

After the King was proclaim'd in *England* Addresses might have been expected from the Ports, but the new Court were not then fond of those Compliments which they had seen of so small Credit in the last Reign. It is not to be doubted but the People wou'd have spoke their Minds on that Occasion, which they never did before, and the Court wou'd not have wanted the Interest of a Faction to procure what Number of Addresses they pleas'd ; but King *William* and Queen *Mary* were contented with the Demonstrations the People of *England* had given them of their Affection in presenting them with the Crown. Words wou'd have been weak after that, and the Addressers cou'd not have put their Thoughts into any Language that wou'd have been as expressive as their Actions. The first Paper of this kind came from
Scotland,

Scotland, and was sent by the Estates of that Kingdom, who were then so eager for a Union, that one wou'd not have thought they wou'd have had Patience to stay almost twenty Years for one.

C H A P. IX.

Addreses to King William.

IT has been hinted that the *Scots* Lords and Commons, in and about *London*, had addres'd to his Majesty to take on him the Administration of the Affairs of that Kingdom before their Convention met, and afterwards they sent up a Letter by the Lord *Ross*, sign'd by

The Duke of *Hamilton*, in the Name of the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*,

In which is this remarkable Passage: *As to the Proposal of the Union, we doubt not your Majesty will so dispose that Matter, that there may be an equal Readiness in the Kingdom of England to accomplish it, as one of the best Means for securing the Happiness of these Nations, and settling a lasting Peace.* Will any one say, the Lord *Belhaven's* Name was not to this Letter, or indeed that he was not one of the most active Persons in that Kingdom in causing it to be written? If the Laird of *Saltoun* did not sign it, 'twas perhaps because he had hardly time enough to get into *Scotland*, and be chosen for the Convention, since he landed with the Prince of *Orange* in *England*. But 'tis plain, let one go never so far Northward, the Wind does not there no more than any where else sit always in one Corner. How there came to be

be so much struggling about this so much desir'd Union, when the Kingdom of *England* was ready to accomplish it, is a Secret that has not come to our Knowledge ; and 'tis pity the Lord *Belhaven* was not alive to reconcile his Heat against the Union, *A. D.* 1707, with his Heat for it, *A. D.* 1689. We hear of no more Addresses till Queen *Mary* dy'd ; and as our Design is to divert the Reader, by shewing him what an uncertain thing this Business of addressing is, we will not bring to his Memory that Loss which kept the People of *England* so long in Mourning, and for which they wou'd have mourn'd to this Day, had not the Royal Vertues of her Majesty's Sister, our present gracious Sovereign, so far alleviated their Sorrow, that they never miss Queen *Mary*, while Queen *Anne* is on the Throne, where may she long sit with Glory, and reign in the Hearts of her Subjects, as she has triumph'd over the Malice and Power of her Enemies.

The Lords and Commons, the Lord Mayor, &c. of *London*, and after them the Counties, Cities and Boroughs address'd very pathetically on the Occasion of the Queen's Death ; and no Man can doubt from these Addresses, but the Person of that King was as much belov'd by his People as his Office. The next Year, 1695, the King took the Town of *Namur* in a Month's time, and the Citadel in less than a Month after, tho' 'tis the strongest Fortrefs in the *Netherlands*, and the *French* had an Army of 100000 to be Spectators of the Loss of that important Place, with Mareschal *Boufflers* in it. King *William's* Glory receiv'd no small Addition of Lustre by this Conquest. The Muses went to Work, and celebrated it as well as they cou'd : Odes and even Idylls were written upon it, but never an Address that was printed, except one

From the Grand-Jury of the County of *Flint*.

A small Body, 'tis true, but an honest one ; and those that think 'em too forward, let them first name one Subject for addressing more worthy than what these ancient *Britains* took hold of, tho' they were so unfortunate as to be single. *They hope Christendom may see all that is expected from one descended from Princes, which have always dar'd to stand up for the Common Good against the most powerful Oppositions, &c.* These are *Williamites* indeed, and who will imagine they cou'd ever have chosen to be represented by any one that was not as proud of that Name as themselves ? Now the Addresses crowd upon us ; for in the beginning of the next Year the Assassination-Plot broke out, in which the *Jacobites*, a new Name given to the late Tories, out-did the *Rye*, the Popish, and all the Plots that had made any Noise since the *Gun-Powder*. They went to work as barefac'd as they durst, for fear of anticipating the Gallows ; and when they were in the Cart, own'd it with an Impudence that Men dying for Blood never shew'd since the Days of *Cain*. They had conspir'd to call in the *French*, and inflave us to that Prince, whom we of all others abhor, and whose Government is most detestable. Their Conspiracies were discover'd, the Traytors hang'd, and three Tory-Priests, *Cook*, *Snat*, and *Collier* sav'd only by the Clemency of the Prince, for countenancing the Assassination, by absolving the Assassines at the Gallows.

C H A P. X.

Addresses on the Assassination-Plot in King William's Reign.

HERE was Matter for Addresses, if ever the Subject was such that it cou'd not bear Hypocrisy. And that August Body

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled,

Address'd together, which had not been often heard of before. In their Address are these Expressions :
 ' We take this Occasion to assure your Majesty of
 ' our utmost Assistance to defend your Person, and
 ' support your Government against the late King
 ' *James*, and all other your Enemies, both at home
 ' and abroad, hereby declaring to all the World,
 ' that in case your Majesty shall come to any violent
 ' Death, (which God forbid) we will revenge the
 ' same upon all your Enemies, and their Adherents.
 The two Houses were not satisfy'd with this Declaration; they agreed upon an *Association*, a hard Word 12 or 13 Years before, to the same Purpose as their Address, in which they were follow'd by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, and so many other Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Hundreds, Parishes, Manours, &c. that never did Addresses shew more the Sentiments of the People. They were struck with Horror and Amazement, without Affectation, to think on the King's Danger, and their own in his, which was aggravated by the intended *French Invasion*. All these Addressers assure his Majesty,

jeſty, that the Adreſſers will defend his Maſteſty's Perſon, and ſupport his Government againſt the late King James, and the Pretender. And Associations came up from all Quarters, and almoſt from all Corners of the Kingdom. The Northamptonſhire Adreſs declare, They will never contribute their Intereſt towards ſending up ſuch improper Representatives in Parliament as ſhall reſuſe ſigning the Association.

	Hands
Their Association was ſign'd by Freeholders	14000
That of the Tower-Hamlets by —————	8000
That of Weſtminſter by —————	20000
That of Taunton by —————	1500
That of Nottingham by —————	1000
That of Newcaſtle upon Tyne by —————	1300
That of Leiceſterſhire by —————	8500
That of the Officers of the Customs by —————	2000
That of the City of Oxford by —————	1800
That of Colcheſter by —————	2300
That of Lincoln by —————	1100
That of Herefordſhire by —————	5000
That of Middleſex and Weſtminſter by near	38000
That of Glouceſterſhire by —————	12000
That of Yorkſhire by —————	24000
That of the Hundred of Pyrehill in Stafford- ſhire by ————— }	3400
That of Crediton in Devonſhire by —————	1000
That of Norwich, County and City of Lyn, and Great Yarmouth by ————— }	48000
That of Lancaſhire by —————	40000
Freeholders and Houſe-keepers —————	
That of Liverpool by —————	600
That of Ipſwich by —————	1200
That of the County of Bucks by above ———	20000
That of the County of Suffolk by above ———	70000
That of the Corniſh Tinnerys by above ———	5000
That of Part of Staffordſhire only by ———	9200
That of Part of Hertfordſhire only by ———	9000
O 3	That

	Hands
That of <i>Cambridgeshire</i> by about—————	5000
That of <i>Derbyshire</i> by —————	4000
That of <i>Shropshire</i> by —————	6400
That of <i>Coventry</i> by —————	1500

Which makes 366800 Subscribers. To what a prodigious Number must they rise, if the other Counties, Towns, &c. had mention'd how many Hands there were to their Addresses and Associations? For we find no less than 377 from all Places, besides 49 from the Clergy of several Diocesses, in all 426 Associations from his Majesty's Subjects in *England* only on this Occasion, and but 30 of these, not a tenth Part of the whole have the Number of the Subscribers set down. 'Tis true there are above 12 Counties of the 40 mention'd ; but then the City of *London* is a Balance for that, as are also other populous Towns and Cities. From all which we may make a good Guess at the Number of Men in *England*, at least soon see that Dr. *Davenant* and Mr. *King*, in their Calculations, are very short, when they make the Number of Souls in *England* and *Wales* not to be above 5500000. Here are near 400000 Subscribers in 30 Associations out of 430, and *London* not reckon'd. The Subscribers were, for the generality, Men of the best Fashion in the Places where they liv'd, and above 21 Years of Age ; which is sufficient to give one an *Idea* of the Strength of the Kingdom, and also of the Strength of the *English* Interest against the *Jacobite* and *Tory* Factions, at a time when the People of *England* were not so well united as they have been lately, thro' the prudent Administration of the present Government. There's nothing extraordinary in any of these Addresses, and the Substance of but very few of them printed. The

Borough of *Brackley*,

Promis'd and Oblig'd themselves never to send up such improper Representatives in Parliament, as shall refuse signing the Association. The Association from the Borough of *Warwick*, was Signed by all the Male Inhabitants of 16 Years and upwards in the said Borough, except two Papists and two Quakers.

The Borough of *Newark upon Trent*,

Declare, They will choose none but such as had before Sign'd the Association.

The County of *Suffolk* out-did all the other Counties, 70000 Subscribers in that one Shire. They also made a Return of the Persons who refus'd to Sign the voluntary Association, amounting to about 170 besides Quakers, who most of them Sign'd a Paper in their own way, assuring his Majesty of their Fidelity. The King going to *Holland* after the Discovery and Disappointment of these Conspiracies, return'd in *October*, and was Address'd by the City of *London*, the Town of *Plymouth*, the Town of *Launceston* and that's all. The Gazetts were not cram'd with these Papers, one or two of them only were Printed, 'twas a Time of Action, and the Publick were not depriv'd of their News, to make room for the Publick Eloquence of the *Northern* and *Western* Boroughs. However, the Gazetteer afterwards found those Papers wou'd be a great Relief to him, and either through his Solicitations or the Honour of the Ministers, Printing them at large came into Fashion again, before the End of this Reign.

The next Year we were happy in a Peace; 'tis well remember'd by thousands now Living, what a Clamour there was against the War. Those who made

the greatest Noise were the Friends to *France*, who tho' the *French* were not in the bad Condition they are at present, yet pretended to be for Peace, and perhaps they were really for having an End put to the War, verily believing (so infatuated have they always been) that the Allies wou'd rather treat with King *James*, than not treat with King *Lewis*, but they were mistaken, and when they found their abdicated Monarch was abandon'd, they roar'd as much against the Peace as they had done against the War, the Tories fell in with them. 'Twas a *Dishonorable* Peace, a *Short-liv'd* Peace, a *Whiggish* Peace; in short, such a *Peace*, that no King but a Revolution K. wou'd have made. This was the Cry, at the same time that they knew full well the King wou'd gladly have continu'd the War, till *France* had been reduc'd to a lower Condition, to accept of what Peace the Confederates wou'd give her, had his Majesty been made Easy in his Affairs at Home. In order to which, 'twas of absolute necessity that a Peace shou'd be procur'd, and the People of *England* were then so generally of that Opinion, that never Joy was so universal as theirs, when the News of the Conclusion of the *Ryswick* Treaty was brought them, nor was ever Prince more welcome to his Subjects than was King *William* when he return'd, after it was Concluded; notwithstanding the Reflections that have been made on that Peace, and on the King for making it.

C H A P. XI.

Addresses on the Conclusion of the Peace of Ryswick.

THE University of Oxford, were the first who presented an Address to the King on that Occasion, that University from whom his Majesty's Memory has not as yet receiv'd a Statue worthy the Dignity of the *British Muse*. What it has met with to the contrary, is no Business of ours to Inquire into. But has Mr. *Sacheverel* ever talk'd in the Pulpit, in the Strain of this Loyal Body. See the Gazette Nov. the 18th, 1697. The Gentlemen of Oxford, were then under the Deepest Sense of Gratitude and Devotion, Adoring the Goodness of Almighty God, who in his most wise Providence had entrusted his Majesty with the Execution of those Great and Glorious Enterprizes, which their Eyes had seen, and all the World stood amaz'd at. 'Tis King William of Glorious Memory, who, say they, after the Deliverance of our Church and State, &c. Pray take Notice, Courteous Reader, and have a particular Regard to that Word *Deliverance*, Does it sound at all like Danger? We cannot find any more agreement between them than is between Dunc and Doctor, that is, they both begin with a D. Who at length hath bless'd your *Auspicious Arms* with what your Majesty always propos'd, as the only Just End of War, an Honourable and an Happy Peace, meaning that of Ryswick. It will always be the Ambition of that Ancient Seat of Learning, to be Exemplary both in the Doctrine and Practice of Fidelity, and Submission, Duty and Affection to your Royal Person and Government (King William's.) Nor can we make any other Conscientious Return for all those uncommon Privileges we enjoy, first by the Bounty of Almighty God, and next
by

by the Favours of your Sacred Majesty (King William.) 'Twas about four Years afterwards, that St. *Maries* Echo'd with Panegyricks on this Monarch in quite another Key, and the University were not pleas'd to Correct the Oration for the Discord. The Corporation of *Newark* calls it a *Glorious* and *Advantageous* Peace. The Earl of *Bristol*, and the Gentlemen of *Dorsetshire*, in their Address on this *Honourable* Peace, use these Words. *When we consider your Majesty, &c. as a Prince who has truly carried the Valour and Renown of the English Nation, to an Height beyond any of your Majesty's Predecessors,* mind that, Gentle Reader. Who represented the good County of *Dorset* then? Let us see—— But no matter for naming of Names. This is a fine Compliment indeed. *Edward* the Third, *Henry* the Fifth, What of them? Why they are nothing to *King William*, and yet was there never any talking of the *Retrieving* the Honour of the English Nation, a little after the Breath was out of his Body, and who represented the *Dorsetshire* Men then? Let us see —— Oh, —— we are satisfy'd. There's a great deal of Difference between the Year 1697 and the Year 1702. between a Living King and a Dead One, and how is it possible for Men to be always in one Mind?

What say the

Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of *Canterbury*.

Your Majesty return'd in Safety, and with as much Glory as was ever brought back by your *Victorious* Predecessors from any of their *Fam'd* Expeditions, Such as *Cressy*, *Poitiers*, *Agincourt*, and so forth, was there any Occasion of *Retrieving*. Your Majesty's Subjects were before eternally indebted, for the rescue of all their *Rights Sacred and Civil*. When did the Occasional
Dispute

Dispute commence? Who cry'd out after this Rescue that the Church was in Danger? Perhaps if we ask who these Addressers were, one of the first Answers will resolve the other Question too. Tho' these Gentlemen a little after acknowledge *they are bound by all Obligations of Gratitude and Just Acknowledgment of Desert, as well as by Rightful and Lawful Duty, ever to persist in that Loyal Obedience and Zealous Fidelity, of which they have so often and so solemnly assured your Sacred Majesty* (King William.) If these are true Sons of the Church what is *Lesley*? Why is not the *Rehearsal* where the Memorial shou'd have been? Hold—How? 'tis to ask Questions, and how hard sometimes is it to answer them. Next came

The University of Cambridge

To Congratulate his Majesty's return to his Kingdom in Safety, as that great and comprehensive Blessing which compleated and confirm'd to them the Happiness they ow'd to his Majesty, in the Conclusion of a most Honourable Peace, that of Ryswick. But if ever there was any Faith in Men, 'tis impossible the Church of England cou'd be in Danger in King William's Reign, for you have it from no less than the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University aforesaid, that in 1697. They had the highest Obligations to that King for his Protecting, nay, Saving the Establish'd Church. Hear what they say if you don't believe us. *The large Part we were to have had in those Miseries that lately threaten'd the Liberties, Properties, and Establish'd Religion of the Nation, instructs us to receive with a suitable Thankfulness, this Glorious Accomplishing of the Deliverance God has given us by your Majesty, under whose Protection our entire Confidence is, that we and the whole Church of England shall still Flourish.* Now 'tis certain, that all the latter part of King William's Reign, was influenc'd by a High

High Ministry, and the Church cou'd not apprehend any Danger from 1697 to 1702. If there was none from 1688 to 1697, as by the Rejoicing of these Doctors it appears there was not. As to these Gentlemen's Characters of Obedience to King *William*, they assur'd him, *They wou'd employ their Fortunes, Studies, and utmost Endeavours in the Defence of his Majesty's Sacred Person, and of his Just and Rightful Title to their Allegiance.* Can any of these Men read the *Rehearsal* with Pleasure, No,—— No,—— 'Tis Scandal, Men of Learning, Philosophers, Divines, Masters and Doctors, cannot prevaricate after this Rate. They must look upon the Author of that Libell, as a Schismatical Fanatick, a Sower of Sedition, and as Dangerous to the true Church as the loudest Sectarian that ever Bellow'd against Monarchy and Prelacy. Yet it has been said we cannot help Confessing it, that as many of these Papers are Study'd of on the Banks of the *Cam*, as those of the *Ouse*. After this University, we meet with an Address from

The Bishop, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's* and the Clergy of *London*,

Who tell his Majesty with an Elegance worthy the reverend Dean. *In our former Addresses your Majesty's Conduct, your Care of your People, and the Safety of Christendom expos'd your Royal Person to so many and great Dangers, that our Protection became our Fear, but now our Joys are without allay, for which we bless the Author of all Good, and humbly beseech him so long to continue your Majesty a Blessing to this Church and Nation.* From whence we conclude the Church was in no manner of Danger then, and we wish those of the Addressers who can do it, wou'd tell us when the Turn came afterwards, and what King *William* did in the Years 1698, &c. and to his Death, to forfeit that obliging Title

Title of a Blessing to the Church, for it must be remembered that the Toleration Act past eight Years before, and his Majesty had been a Blessing so long. This will puzzle a wise Head, and let 'em take it amongst them.

The Mayor, Recorder, Capital Burgeses, &c.
of *Shaffton*,

Address also on his Majesty's bringing with him a *Firm and Honourable Peace*, *Ryswick* again.

The Bishop of *Rocheſter* with the Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of *Westminſter*,

Say in their long Address among a great many other fine Things, ' We next admire the manifest
' Footsteps of the same All-wise Providence in the
' blessed Deliverance from Popery and Slavery which
' God was pleas'd to work out by your Majesty for
' this Church and Kingdom, whereof we of your
' Church of *Westminſter* have Reason to be more particularly sensible, seeing ours was the first that was
' mark'd out and prosecuted, and intended as a Prey
' to Romish Superstition. 'Tis not to be suppos'd that any one of these Addressers were in the Number of those who were so alarm'd for the Church's Danger, but if any Man suspects it, the best way to be satisfy'd is to read the List.

The Corporation of *Plimouth*

Congratulate his Majesty on his bringing the late great War to so honourable and happy a Conclusion.
That of

Coventry

Coventry

Say, *It is to your Majesty's wise and heroick Conduct that is owing, not only the Liberties of these Nations, but of the greatest Part of Europe, which you have now secur'd by an honourable and advantageous Peace. Ryswick again.*

Sir Charles Shuckburgh Bar. presented an Address from the Borough of *Warwick*,

Wherein they tell the King, that they ' did with
' a Joy equal, if possible, to their Duty and the il-
' lustrious Occasion receive the happy Tidings of his
' Majesty's safe Return, &c. with a just and honou-
' rable Peace, they beg Leave to offer their repeated
' Assurances of an inviolable Fidelity to his sacred
' Person, Adherence to his undoubted Title, and sin-
' cere Affection to his Government, re-establish'd by
' his Wisdom and invincible Resolution to its Primi-
' tive and Legal Foundations, your Majesty being not
' only the Defender of the Faith, you have happily
' restor'd, but the Deliverer of oppressed Nations,
' the Redeemer and Asserter of the common Liberties
' of *Europe*. We have repeated so much of this Ad-
dress not for its Eloquence, but Zeal. About six Years
afterwards, there was a sort of Men call'd Tackers,
their Language was much the same with the Tories,
but this Address from *Warwick* is the Speech of a Whig,
and there was not one Whig among the 134, so that
by the Stile one wou'd clear this Ancient Borough
from having any Hand in the Tacking Business; if
they had they will find it a hard Matter to reconcile
this Address with their Principles and Practices two
or three Years after the King was with his Fathers.
The Corporation of *Colchester* say on this Occasion,
Many of your Majesty's Predecessors Kings and Queens of
England

England have done worthily, but your Majesty excells them all. Not forgetting the Honourable Peace. Who wou'd have foreseen the Want of any such Word as *Retrieve*. We know a certain worthy Gentleman who seeing a Copy of Verses written by one not so worthy as himself, was angry with him for using the Word *Parson* in the Title; as to his Reasons for it we did not much inquire into them, but let him if he pleases turn his Anger from the poor Poet to the Borough of *Falmouth* in the County of *Cornwall*, for in the *Gazettee* of Dec. the 2d, 1697, we find

The humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Burgesses, together with his Majesty's Officers in the Port, the Parson, and all other Inhabitants of his Majesty's Corporation of Falmouth.

There's nothing extraordinary in the Address but the Word *Parson*, which comes in there, and if it was a Reflection upon him, he must e'en take it to himself, for he sign'd it with his own proper Fist, and it stands twice printed in the *Gazettee*, by which it seems, to an ordinary Capacity, that *Parson* is no Name of Reproach, but is as free for a Poet as for a Gazateer, or any other Writer whatsoever. In

The humble Address of the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral and Metropolitcal Church of York,

We find these Words among many other very loyal Expressions: *We gratefully remember how your Majesty did relieve us in our great Despondency; we owe to your timely Interposition, our Religion, our Laws, Lives and Liberties, and shall never fail upon all Occasions to give fresh Instances of our unalterable Loyalty in maintaining of your Majesty's lawful and rightful Title.* The Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral

dral Church of Winchester were in the same Tone.

The Lord Lieutenant, *Custos Rotulorum*, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy and Gentlemen of the County of Cambridge,

Congratulate his Majesty on the Conclusion of a *Firm and Honourable Peace*. The Town of Cambridge did the same.

The Borough of King's-Lyn,

In their Address tell the King, *Then it was that you awaken'd the slumbring Genius of this Warlike People; and yet it seems they were to be retriev'd as well as awaken'd.*

The Borough of Thetford

Say, *By ending the War in so honourable a Peace, you have to us and our Posterity establish'd that Deliverance which your mighty Hand so wonderfully wrought.*

The Dean and Prebendaries of Norwich

Desire Leave to join likewise their particular Acknowledgments in publick of that inward Gratitude, Homage and Submission becoming their peculiar Interest as well as Duty.

The Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Durham,

Speaking of the Peace, say, *It gives us the Prospect of owing the Enjoyment of our Religion and Laws to the same Hand which (under God) formerly rescu'd, and now hath secur'd*

secur'd both ; by the Peace of *Ryswick*, which five or six Years afterwards was so much rail'd at, and can hardly get a good Word from the *English* at this Time.

The College of Physicians in *London*

Had another Opinion of it when it was concluded, whatever they have now, and we are sure, if their own Words can be taken, they wou'd never have made use of the Word *Retrieve* as long as confirm or preserve are in the *English* Dictionary. But let us hear what they said. *You have surmounted such Difficulties and perform'd such Actions as no former Age cou'd equal, and Posterity will scarce believe.* So that we see there was no Honour lost at least, and according to some Peoples Way of Arguing, there needs no retrieving of a Thing that was never lost. This refers to the King's Courage in the War ; what follows relates to his Wisdom in the Peace of *Ryswick*. ' It ' has been heretofore said of the *English*, That what ' they got by Arms usually they lost by Treaties. ' Your Majesty has reverse this Sentence, and by the ' Advantages you have gain'd at *Ryswick* for us and ' other Nations abroad. It appears to the World ' that 'tis alike impossible to over-reach you in Coun- ' cil, and to overcome you in the Field. Thus according to the Notion of these Worthy Doctors, that King *William* was so far from making a hasty or disadvantageous Peace, that he *retrieved* the Honour of the *English* Nation with Reference to their Politics too. We hope they are of the same Opinion still, and that they will not charge King *William's* Conduct for King *Lewis's* Treachery. The City of *Bristol* look upon the Treaty as *the Establishing a Firm and Honourable Peace.* The Town of *Sandwich* call'd it a *Happy, Honourable and Firm Peace.* The County of *Lincoln* a *Glorious Peace.* The Borough of *Plympton* in
P the

the County of *Devon* have these Expressions, ‘ When
 ‘ we look abroad, we cannot but observe, that your
 ‘ Majesty hath raised *England*’s Prowess and Honour,
 ‘ and led forth her Forces to Noble and Renown’d
 ‘ Atchievements, so that the Kingdom never made
 ‘ such a Figure in the World as in this your Reign.
 It does not appear that any of these Gentlemen were
 of the *Retrieving* Opinion, and after what [they had
 said, they cou’d not well pass such a Compliment on
 any one, without reflecting on their own Sincerity or
 Understanding.

The Comptroler and Students of the Inner Temple,

In their Address Congratulate his Majesty, ‘ On
 ‘ his safe Return with an Honourable Peace, &c.
 ‘ and as an Evidence of their entire Joy, they tell the
 King the agreeable News that ‘ they had reviv’d the
 ‘ Ancient Revels of their Society. They afterwards
 thank ‘ his Majesty for securing their Laws, which were
 ‘ invaded, and had been totally Subverted, had it
 ‘ not been prevented by his Majesty’s happy Acces-
 ‘ sion to the Crown. Pray compare this with an
 Address or two from the same Society, in the forego-
 ing Pages.

The Lord Bishop, Bailiffs, Justices of the Peace, Cler-
 gy, Gentlemen and Chief Inhabitants of the Roy-
 al Franchises of his Majesty’s Isle of *Ely*.

‘ In a deep Sense of the valuable Blessings they
 ‘ enjoy’d under his Majesty’s Government, Crave
 ‘ leave in his Majesty’s Presence, to render their
 ‘ Thanks to God for raising him up to procure’em, &c.
 ‘ They assur’d his Majesty of their Loyal Obedience to
 ‘ him as their Rightful Sovereign, by whom they had
 ‘ been wonderfully rescu’d from Popery and Slavery,
 ‘ and since that time no less wonderfully preserv’d in
 their

‘ their Religion, &c. You see for 9 Years, there was not the least Thought of *Danger*, and yet so long had the Dissenters kept their Meeting House Doors open, they go on, ‘ And now at last Establish’d in the Possession of them, by that most Honourable Peace of *Ryswick*. More cou’d not have been said for it, had they been talking of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, where the *English* Politicks shin’d so conspicuously in Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, the venerable Plenipotentiary of the King then reigning.

The Borough of *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*

Are a little warm, after having bless’d God for that Honourable Peace the King had brought home, they add, *You have been a glorious Defender of the Christian Faith, having rescu’d and deliver’d us from the Jaws of Popery and Tyranny.*

The Gentlemen, &c. of *St. Edmundsbury*, tho’ they do not make use of the Words *Jaws*, and *Popery* and *Tyranny*, are every whit as elegant, and do not fall short in Loyalty. *It is not the Formality of Addressing, but the Duty of it that has brought us to the Feet of so great a Monarch.* By this it appears there are two sorts of Addresses, Formal and Dutiful. We wish the Men of *St. Edmundsbury* had given us the distinguishing Character of the one and the other; for as they stand in the *Gazette*, ’tis impossible to know the former from the latter. They proceed: *Tho’ all the Kingdom had been silent, yet whilst we had Tongues to speak, we wou’d ever have acknowledg’d your Majesty the most glorious Instrument of Heaven in rescuing our Lives and Laws, our Estates and Liberties, and all that is sacred and dear to us, from the utmost Hazards.* Let this Paragraph be transcrib’d, and presented to any one of the 134 before mention’d, can he, or will he set his Name to it? And yet he will venture a Wager, that had it not been for the Borough of *St. Edmundsbury*, one of them had not been seen in *St. Stephen’s*

Chapel. The following Sentence in this Paper is a notable one : *The whole Christian World has long since known how full your Royal Breast has been of Valour, your Conduct of Prudence, and, what is extreamly figurative, your Sword of Steel. — They have outdone Simile it self in this, and will never be outdone themselves.*

The next Address has nothing extraordinary in it, but that the Title is longer than the Thing it self.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

‘ The Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Deputy-
 ‘ Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Grand-Jury,
 ‘ and Gentlemen of the County of *Gloucester*, at
 ‘ the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace held
 ‘ the 11th Day of *January*, 1697.

Pompous and promising. Here it is then.

Most Dread Sovereign,

You have done very great Things for us, and we take this Occasion to assure your Majesty, that we will as long as we live with Hearts and Hands support your Royal Person and Government against all your Enemies.

Short and sweet ; and suppose all the Addressers in *England* said no more, if they meant as they said, where wou'd the Deficiency be ?

The County of *Essex* have these Words in their Address : ‘ You, Sir, are the great Asserter of Liberty and Property, and the brave Maintainer and Defender of it, who have rescu'd us from the Dangers of Popery and Arbitrary Government, preserv'd to us the Enjoyment of our Religion, our Estates, our Laws, and our Liberties, and secur'd and establish'd all by an Honourable Peace. Presented by Sir *Charles Barrington*, &c. The

‘ High

‘ High Sheriff, Deputy-Lieutenants, and other Commission-Officers of the Militia, as also the Justices of the Peace, and Grand-Jury for the County of Oxon.

Wou’d if it were possible express their just Acknowledgements of all his great and glorious Undertakings for the Relief of this his Kingdom, as well as other Nations, from Tyranny and Oppression, and establishing them in an Honourable Peace. ’Tis sure enough this Paper was not drawn up at *Christ-Church*, and perhaps not within sight of *St. Mary’s*. If we shou’d for a Fancy turn the *Oxfordshire* Address from Things into Persons, as thus: *For the Relief of this your Kingdom, as well as other Nations, from Tyrants and Oppressors.* Nay, ’tis their own Meaning, and as good as their own Words. Is not this Unmannerly, Irreverent, and little less than Republican and Fanatical Impudence, Tyrant and Oppressor? There’s not a Whig in any other Part of *England* of Common Sense, but wou’d detest giving such Names to a Prince so nearly related to the Sovereign. We are astonish’d they shou’d come from any Pen, but from an *Oxfordshire* Pen! ’Tis more than a Miracle, we are confounded! Where’s Decency, Duty, and the like, if not to be met with in the very Center of Truth, the Seat of Vertue and Learning? We have not seen the Words Tyrant and Oppressor since the bloody Year 48. This is not from a pitiful Borough, a mean, inconsiderable Society: ’Tis the Voice of a whole Shire, and such a Shire that cou’d boast of having all their Representatives in the small Number of 134.—’Tis wonderful! But Time does always produce Wonders; and I wou’d not lay 100 to one, that in Time never a one of these nine aforesaid shall be reckon’d among the 513. Things do alter strangely: For see now the whole County of *Norfolk*,

The Lord Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, the several Grand-Juries, and other Gentlemen assembled at the General Quarter-Sessions for that County, the 11th of January, 1697.

They call the Peace of *Ryswick*, *The happy and glorious Period*, which God and his Majesty's now more than victorious Arms had set to so long and so dangerous a War, a War under which not only his Majesty's now truly fortunate Islands, but all Europe, unless supported by so vast a Genius, must have sunk. None of these Gentlemen cou'd ever think of the Word *Retrieve*, that's certain. For, besides all this, they add, *In restoring the antient Vertue, as you have reviv'd the martial Spirit of the English Nation.* Who has not heard of honest *Tom Dore*, and his Borough of *Limington*? We find them addressing together; and since they are short and sweet, take it all.

Without being guided by the Flattery of former, or the Rhetorick of latter Addresses, they presum'd to approach his Royal Presence, to assure his Majesty that they always were, and ever wou'd be heartily and sincerely to their Rightful and Lawful King William most dutiful and obedient Subjects.

Not a Word more — And shew us a fuller if you can. Thus we see what sort of Addressers King *Charles* and King *James's* were, full of Flattery, and what King's more full of Rhetorick. For our part, without the heartily and sincerely of these good Men of *Limington*, the Rhetorick of the latter will not weigh much heavier than the Flattery of the former.

We have done with the Addresses on the Peace, and shall only observe, that had the County of *Salop* stay'd two or three Days longer, the Island of *Barbadoes* had been before them. It is not to be expected that
We

we shou'd give an Account of all the fine, loyal Sayings on this Occasion, we have only remember'd some of the most emphatical. 'Tis enough that the Number of the Addresses was as great as any, except those on the *Assassination-Plot*, and that all that were printed were of the same Strain, as without doubt were those the *Gazetteer* did not think fit to honour with a Place in his Historical Collections. They tended all to express the Joy and the Gratitude of the People of *England* for King *William's* concluding that very Peace, which the Disaffected have endeavour'd to ridicule, and too many of the Addressers themselves have gone into the Artifice; for an Addresser is no more infallible than any other Mortal. We have seen what Sentiments this Nation had of his Majesty's Wisdom and Care of their Welfare, in the Conclusion of that Treaty; what a high Idea they had of his Courage, and his Heroick Genius; of the Honour he had brought to the *English* Name, and are prepar'd to judge aright of the Inconstancy of their Tempers, when six Years afterwards the Debate of *Retrieving* came up. That's all we aim at. We wou'd have the *English* true to themselves, and then they will be always true to a good Government. We are sorry to see them changing like the Wind, and fluctuating like Tides; giving up their own Principles to the Interest of others, and governing themselves by Persons rather than Parties. While Persons were publickly inclin'd, and behav'd themselves so, that no Body had at least any Reason to believe they preferr'd the Commonwealth to their own; while they were persecuted on that Score, then the Persons were the Party, and every true *Englishman* was in the Right to defend them. But when they have made their Market by professing Zeal for the Publick Good, when they laugh at the Fools they bubbled, and espouse almost all the Notions that had not long before almost utterly de-

stroy'd it. When they are Whigs only when 'tis to serve a Turn, and Tories when their Turns are serv'd. What is he who will join with such a Person, let his Pretences be never so fair? Let us distinguish Men from Things, and imbrace this honest Maxim, That wherever we meet with a Man, who without Place or Pension is zealous for the Service of his Queen and Country, he is better than either Whig or Tory; and he that hopes to win, or fears to lose either Pension or Place, is neither Tory nor Whig, he's of no Side but his own; he'll address or not address, swear or not swear, vote or not vote, as he thinks 'twill conduce most to his gaining or keeping what tempted him to do so. 'Tis very plain from the Addresses of the several Parties, that they were all ready to comply with the Prince that pleas'd them; and it is not to be doubted, but those that were favour'd and advanc'd would have gone as far on the one side as on the other. Have not we seen Tory-Whigs, and Whig-Tories? In our Days, Interest ever did, and ever will corrupt the most honest Principles. Give a Tory a Place, he talks as Whiggish as *Algernoon Sidney* cou'd have done, while the Whigs are in Vogue. Give a Whig a Place, and he'll make as errant a Tory as *Sir John Fenwick*. People will not part with their Pelf, 'tis not to be expected; so they must be left to do as their Fathers did before them, and as their Sons will do after them. Sides are a Trick made use of by some great Men to strengthen their own Interest. Pray what was the true meaning of Court and Country Party in the Close of King *William's* Reign? Why nothing in Reality but a *Ro——r* or a *S——rs*. He that is in Power, will always have his Creatures in all Parts; and as the Favourite or chief Minister directs, or is inclin'd, the Stile of Addresses will eternally run, unless we shou'd happen into such Times as those of Abhorrence, when Petitioning was
of

of absolute Necessity, tho' the Ministry abhorr'd the Petitioners. In King *William's* Reign, when the Parties ran highest, there was not a Man of Sense on either Side that believ'd what was given out by those, who found their Advantage in keeping up the Division; who did really imagine the Lord *Wh——* wou'd bring in Presbytery, or the Lord *N——* Popery. But blacken him was the Word, and the Sound was enough to do the Business of either of them with such as fear'd the one, or hated the other.

We shall hear of no more Addresses, till *England* was alarm'd on the *French* King's pretending to impose a King upon us, as he had done on the *Spaniards*. King *James* being dead, *Lewis* the 14th own'd the Pretender as King of *Great Britain*, contrary to his Oaths in Confirmation of the Treaty of *Ryswick*. This was such an Affront upon his Majesty King *William*, and her then Royal Highness, our present Gracious Sovereign, on whom the Crown was to devolve after the King's Death, that none but an 83 Tory, one of Sir *Roger L'Estrange's* Stamp, cou'd think of it without Horror. And the *English* were so hearty in their Resentment, 'twas almost impossible for them not to express it, and re-assure the King of their Loyalty. This lead them to addressing, and that into some Errors, according as they were hurry'd on by Zeal, or blinded by Interest: Some cou'd not forbear saying a little too much, if too much cou'd be said; but then 'twas those who had more Reasons than one to be true to King *William*. When Duty went without Interest, the Sentiments were sincere, not ouragious, as they will ever be when Things do not come from the Heart. People are apt to over do, when they affect to do much. Nature is always regular in all her Ways.

C H A P. XII.

Addresses on the French King's owning the Pretender.

TH E Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of *London* began, and their Example was soon follow'd by other Corporations. They were Modest, and we believe Sincere, because there is no Flattery nor Exaggeration in their Address, which was sent over to *Holland*, the King being there. Next to them came the County of *Oxford*, who having gently touch'd on the French King's *Infractions* and *Usurpations*, make the usual Assurances and Conclude.

The Grand-Jury for the Borough of *Southwark*,

Are a little Plainer and Heartier, they Charge *Lewis* the XIV. with setting up the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, Contrary to his own Acknowledgement, of his Majesty's Titles to his Kingdoms by the Peace of *Ryswick*, by which it is apparent, that he never intended to keep that solemn Treaty, but for his own Convenience. Indeed nothing cou'd be more apparent, what follows in the Address is so very Whiggish, that we cannot think there was one Name to it, which we often met with in *Tutchin's* Observator. We are assur'd your Majesty's Title to these your Kingdoms is agreeable to our Laws, begun by the Consent of the People. What wou'd have been done with this Grand Jury, *Anno Domini* 1683, if they had dar'd to say such hard Words, Consent of the People. Mr. *Lesley* knew nothing of this Matter, he had no hand in drawing up this Address, we will Swear for him, and will

will take the word of a Grand Jury, much sooner than that of an Abdicated Chancellor of the Diocess of Connor.

The Town and Port of *Hastings*,

Gave good Reasons for their Abhorrence of the French King's Proceedings: *We do verily believe that the great Motive which induced him to it, was the better to preserve in his Interest, the Popish and Disaffected Party.* Here indeed we will take the Chancellor's Word sooner than any ones, and if he wou'd let us into the Secret, we might be able to tell the World, how far the Men of *Hastings* were Orthodox in their Belief.

The City of *Bristol*

Express their utmost Detestation of the French King's Vanity in stiling the pretended Prince of Wales King, &c. The Town of *Portsmouth* resent the Transcendent Indignity. The County Palatine of *Durham* are Angry, that the French King shou'd dare to Act contrary to several Acts of Parliament, &c. which he matter'd no more than an Edict of the Parliament of *Paris*, whose Authority is not much greater than that of a County. The County of *Essex* give him his true Character. *A Prince whose unlimited Ambition has broke thro' the most Solemn Treaties, regarding no End but Interest, nor no Law but Force.* And the Town of *Shoram* very reasonably declare, *The late Proceedings of the French King, with relation to the pretended Prince of Wales, is nothing but what might be expected from the whole Progress of his Life.* The Honest Borough of *Beverley*, tho' they were not over Eloquent, yet were visibly sincere, a Quality worth a thousand such as Eloquence, they did what all Englishmen ought to do. *Call to Mind*
their

their never to be forgotten Great Obligations they lay under to his Majesty, for rescuing them from Popery and Slavery, when they lay under Great and Just Apprehensions of being Surprized by them both, under the Reign of the late King James. Now we must needs say, that the Men of Beverley don't do Justice to King James, Popery or Slavery. For very far from surprizing them, they all appear'd bare-fac'd, shew'd them the Yoke and the Crucifix, and gave 'em fair Warning of what they were to trust to. This ancient Borough Address further thus, *We cannot but think the French King a great and inveterate Enemy to your Majesty.* Other People may 'tis probable think deeper than this, but can any thing be juster? Again, *that hath endeavoured of late to disturb you and us, after you had so long and prosperous a Reign over us twelve good Years, and so publick and solemn Acknowledgment made by him to be our Just and Rightful Head and Governor.* As bad as the French King is, we cannot help observing that his Acknowledgment was not quite so full as *Just and Rightful*, tho' the Truth is, had it been requir'd of him, we doubt not he wou'd have swallow'd those Words, as some of his trusty Friends did in England to keep what they had, or in hopes of getting more. Again, *And still doth endeavour contrary to all Truth and Justice, to set up a Person that hath not any legal Pretence to the Crown of any Kingdom whatsoever, not so much as an African or American Empire.* The Gentlemen of Beverley seem to push this a little too far. Who knows where he was born, or who was his Father, he may be the Son of the King of Bantom for what they can tell, and besides he has as fair a Pretence to the Kingdom of *Utopia* as any Prince upon Earth. As for England, Scotland and Ireland, especially Scotland he scorns your Words, and like his Brother of *Bavaria*, had rather be a Corporal in the French King's Service, than Lord of a Tile Kiln at Putney. For these and several other Causes them
thereunto

thereunto moving the Corporation of Beverley, thought it highly Expedient to Declare their Abhorrence of the unjust Principles and Practices of the French King, whose restless Ambition will not suffer him to be true to any thing, longer than his Interest shall oblige him. If we Consult Longinus, Pere Rapin, or Pere Bouhours, we shall find that Simplicity is the greatest Merit of a Discourse, and the very Standard of Eloquence; if so, what can be more Eloquent than this Address, for what can be more simple.

The Corporation of Wilton

Believe as well as that of Hastings, that the French King wou'd not have been so bold to have attempted it, without some Encouragement from a Corrupted Party within his Majesty's own Dominions. Mr. Lesley cou'd tell us all, but he won't Rehearse a Word, 'tis not in the Power of Coercion to draw it out of him. If we'll take it upon Trust from the Borough of Wilton, who proceed, his Insolence in Proclaiming the Pretended Prince of Wales, &c. must be abhorr'd by all who are not Traitors of the blackest Dye. Pray what Colour is the Chancellor of Connor's Coat of? This Borough hope their Burgesses in Parliament, will concur in every thing that may enable his Majesty, not only to oppose, but pull down, (Plain but good English) and humble that great Disturber of Europe, whose whole Life has been a continued Series of Destruction, Blood and Rapine. Which if their Representatives do not do, they assure his Majesty, they Act contrary to their Opinions and to what they expected from them, when they were Chosen. Nor have this Corporation gone once back from their Word, in all their future Elections. Pray observe the Difference between the Stiles of this Address, and that which Thomas Coulson Esq; presented from the Borough of Totness. Who were only touch'd with the late Proceedings of the French King, in relation to his Proclaiming, &c.

How

How mannerly is all this; no Abhorrence, no Detestation, no Perfidiousness, Unfaithfulness, Insolence, and the like. They were *deeply sensible* 'tis true, and touch'd on which Side we will not determine. The late Sir *Edward Seymour* who had always a great Influence over the Councils of this Corporation, might think a Touch and away was sufficient in this Case, so we shall say no more of it.

The Town and Parish of *Tiverton*

In the same County came much nearer to the Point and are not afraid of speaking their Minds for fear of offending the *French* King or his Pretender. ' We do verily believe the Motive that induc'd him to ' it has been the Assurances he has had from that ' Party here, that in the late Reigns have done what ' they cou'd to encrease his Power in order to their ' introducing Popery and Slavery into these Nations, ' and who oppos'd the setting the Crown upon your ' Majesty's Head; presented by the Right Honourable the Lord *Spencer* now Earl of *Sunderland*, and one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. This was more than to be touch'd, whereas more cou'd not be expected from Sir *Edward Seymour*, he being one of those that oppos'd the *setting the Crown upon his Majesty's Head*, tho' was one of the Earliest to declare for him. *James Herbert* Esq; presented an Address from *Aylesbury*, which Town he represented in Parliament. It began thus: *Out of a Sense and Abhorrence of the Perfidiousness of the French King, whom no Oaths can tie, no Treaties bind, no Sacraments oblige.* In which few Words is more Truth than will be in all *Boileau's* History of *Lewis* the XIV. for which he has paid 100000 Pounds already. The Town of *Saltash* and we were of one Mind, highly provok'd by the *French King's* setting up a *fictitious Prince*, a better Name for him than a Pretender. For a Prince
may

may not be Fictitious, and yet may be a Pretender ; but the good Men of *Saltash* and we believe him to be both Fictitious and a Pretender, and resolv'd to oppose such a Pretender, his Supporters and Adherents. Having heard some small Whispering three or four Years ago that the Church was in Danger in King William's Reign, and a certain Dean or two having preach'd it in their Pulpits between this and *Edinburgh*, and between this and *Chester*, we'll see what

The Chancellour, Vice-Chancellour, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*

Said on this Occasion, for perhaps we may by that find out that there was no more of the Prophet in either of these Deans, than of the Saint in Mr. *Thomas Bennet* Bookseller lately deceas'd. , We can never forget, say the University, the once deplorable State of this Church and Nation under the fatal Influence of Popish and Arbitrary Councils, when all our Prayers and Addresses to Heaven were for your Majesty's speedy Arrival to rescue us from the eminent Dangers of Idolatry and Slavery, and we are daily sensible that we entirely owe the Safety of our Religion and Liberties to your auspicious Government : Where was the Danger then ? And in four Months after the King dy'd. Will either of those two Deans pretend it happen'd in her present Majesty's Reign, that wou'd be an Insolence almost as flagrant as the French King's. We rather believe they cannot tell whether the Danger was in King William's Reign or Queen Anne's, or whether there was any Danger at all. But some Body wanted to be in, and to have some Body out of Danger, came to be talk'd of as retrieving was a little before to spite some Body that shall be nameless, for as we have observ'd all these Danger-Men and these Retrievers, did not believe

believe one Word that they said. Let *R.* and *N.* be *T.* and *S.* every thing is safe, and King *William* shall still be of *Glorious Memory* in good Earnest. A great Bustle is made by some, who probably wish as they talk about the Birth of the Chevalier of *St. George*, for our Parts we do not care whether all the Oaths that were taken in King *James's* Time be true or not, or whether the Lord *Jeffery's* Eye-sight was good or bad. 'Tis enough for us that the Law has made my Allegiance to the Queen my Duty, she has the best Title in the World, the Voice of her People, and the best Empire, their Hearts. But the University of *Cambridge* are of the same Opinion with the Borough of *Saltash*, with reference to this Fictitious Person. Whom they call *a pretended Prince of Wales*, very different from *the pretended*, as the Borough of *Totness* phras'd it.

The County of *Worcester*

Express themselves in Terms so Loyal and so Judicious, that we wou'd not have believ'd there cou'd ever have been a Tacker among them ; they are talking of the French King's ' imposing a pretended Prince
' of *Wales* upon them, we cannot imagine but even
' his own Interest (which seems to be the only Principle that governs him) wou'd have hinder'd his
' taking such Measures as are directly opposite to
' the very Foundation of his Treaties with your Majesty, had he not believ'd that they who were Instruments of Tyranny in the late Reign had Power
' enough by his Assistance to accomplish the same
' pernicious Designs which they so openly carry'd
' on before, and which in different Places, and under more specious Pretences they have been covertly pursuing ever since your Majesty's most happy
' Accession to the Throne. To the same Purpose speak the Citizens of *Worcester* in their Address.
We

' We know not to what other Cause we can attribute
 ' this strange Undertaking than to the En-
 ' couragement he has receiv'd from the Proceedings
 ' of a Treacherous Party among us, who being
 ' blinded by a private Pique of Interest, have ex-
 ' prest as little Regard to the Safety of their Coun-
 ' try as the French King has done to the Obligations
 ' of his Treaties. The *Quondam* Chancellour of
Conor, the *Rehearsal*, or whatever you'll call him, is
 of this Party; he writes and prints three Times a
 Week for this Party, and what is done to him for
 it—What's that to you or any Man; that's no Bu-
 siness of yours ——— As the late R———
 H——— Esq; told a Gentleman who put it close
 to him, and 'twas as short an Answer as Messieurs
Chamillard or *Pontchartrain* cou'd have made, let it
 be as concise as they please.

The County of Westmorland

Tell the K. in their Address, *The deplorable and despe-
 rate Condition to which this flourishing and happy Nation was
 reduc'd by the pernicious Advices and destructive Manage-
 ment of evil Councillors in the late Reigns is fresh in our Me-
 mories.* One of those late Reigns was King Charles
 the Second's, so much boasted of by some People for
 its Peace, Plenty, &c. But like a Wound precipi-
 tately heal'd up, tho' the Flesh looks fair, and the
 Skin sound, the Ulcer gangreens within, and he's
 the good Surgeon that by cutting it open lets out
 the Corruption, which the healing Bungler had clos'd
 up to the Danger of a Mortification. We are not
 at all vain of this Simile; but 'tis the most pat to
 the Case of any we cou'd think of, and holds good
 in all the Branches of it. The florid Condition we
 were in, was no better than what the *Westmorland*
 Men term it, *Deplorable and Desperate*: Tho' by their
 Addreses in those late Reigns, they seem'd to be of
 Q another

another Opinion, and thought themselves in the Golden Age.

The Grand-Jury of the County of *Bucks*

Go farther than any other in their Conjectures: They are not contented with charging the *Jacobites* and *Non-Furors* with encouraging the *French* King to this Insolence and Indignity, they touch the Matter home, at a Time, when under the specious Pretence of the Country-Party the *French* Interest got Ground, to the Terror of all good Subjects, and a War began to be despair'd of. They declare, *We therefore beg leave, with great Humility, to lay our Thoughts before your Majesty, That all these Dangers and Misfortunes are chiefly to be attributed to the unhappy Counsels whereby, after the Death of the King of Spain, the Meeting of a Parliament was so long delay'd, and those unfortunate Differences, whereby the Supplies cou'd not have that Dispatch as the Necessity of the Occasion seem'd to require.*

The Borough of *Penryn* in *Cornwall*

Have some smart Expressions: *As we never flatter'd our selves with the Expectation of any Advantage from that Monarch's Friendship; so this fresh Instance of his Breach of solemn Treaties confirms us in the Belief, that he will contribute to any Turn to make Slaves or Refugees of all True Englishmen. Right, and one may be sure not a Man of the 134 came from Penryn aforesaid. Say*

The Borough of *New Woodstock*:

The more to evidence the Sincerity of our Intentions, we do fully resolve, as Occasion shall present, to chuse such Representatives in Parliament for our Corporation,

as we shall judge to be zealously and cordially affected to your Majesty's Person, &c. and irreconcilable in their Principles to Popery. Can any one imagine after all this, that they shou'd the very next time lay aside Sir Thomas Littleton, his Majesty's faithful Servant, and Speaker of the House of Commons, to chuse ——— But King William was dead ; and, it may be, this very wise Corporation thought otherwise than they had done in his Life-time. We are now come to the large

County of York,

And shall know the Sentiments of a good Part of England in understanding theirs. They say, *The deplorable and desperate Condition, the pernicious Advice and destructive Management of evil Councillors, in the late Reigns, had reduc'd this flourishing and happy Nation to, is fresh in our Memory.* This is Truth, but we knew it before from the Gentlemen of *Westmoreland*, who told us the same thing in just so many Words. Who were the Plagiaries we can't tell ; only that a County with three huge *Ridings* in it, shou'd not be able to yield an Orator that cou'd say so much on his Fund, without borrowing from the little County of *Westmoreland*, is somewhat odd. Perhaps the *Westmoreland* Men borrow'd from the *Yorkshire*, one or t'other it must be ; and if the Matter was of more Importance, we wou'd inquire farther into it. The County of *York* promis'd to chuse Parliament-men, that shou'd be in the true Interest of his Majesty, and these Kingdoms, and they were as good as their Words in electing the Right Honourable the Lord Marquis of *Hartington*, and Sir *John Kay*, Baronet. The Town and County of *Southampton* promis'd as much ; and we shou'd not tell how to vindicate them if ever a one had been a *Tacker*. There's no great Likelihood, that a Treas-

tise of this Nature shou'd live as long as *The whole Duty of Man*; the Collectors don't expect Immortality from it. But if by chance it shou'd fall into the Hands of a Man 100 Years hence, he will start at the Word *Tacker*; and having so many Religions among us, may be apt to think it was some Sect that sprung up like the Quakers, and made a Noise about this Time. But to prevent his falling into such an Error, we think it expedient to inform him, that the *Tackers* were rather of no Religion, than of any particular one; for they renounc'd the first Principle of Humanity, as well as Religion, Charity, without which all other Vertues are barren. We know some ignorant People mistake these Men for Friends to the Church, because they were for using the Dissenters ill. If they have any other Reason to thank 'em for what they did, let them tell it, for it has not yet come to our Knowledge; and unless the Church of *England* cou'd be supported by a *French* Power, the *Tackers* were not so good Church-men as even the Dissenters. The Case was in short this: They were for passing an Act of Parliament to turn all that had occasionally conform'd out of their Places, and keep out such as wou'd have done so. This they pretended was out of pure Affection to the Church; but will any one say, that a Man who had not been at Church ten Times in ten Year, as 'tis well known the Leader of that Party had not, car'd what became of the Church, provided he cou'd gain his Ends without it. Yet so zealous were these Men for carrying on this Bill, that they wou'd have had it tack'd to a Money-Bill, tho' they knew the Lords wou'd not admit such an Innovation; and had it lain long, the Money cou'd not have been rais'd in Time to answer the Occasions of the War, and the Wants of the Government both at home and abroad; by which means the Allies wou'd have been discourag'd and disabled from opposing the Ambition

bition of *France*, who wou'd have improv'd that Opportunity to the weakning, if not the destroying the Confederacy. For when the Confederates had seen what little Dependence there was to be made on *England*, they wou'd have despair'd of carrying on the War with Success. The Consequences of which wou'd visibly have been such, that every Man must see he that wou'd have obstructed her Majesty's Affairs at such a Conjunction, cou'd be no Friend to the Common Cause; and that a Tory, a *Jacobite*, and a Tacker are but different Names for the same Thing.

Much more might be said on this Subject; but this short Essay will, 'tis suppos'd, be sufficient to prove, whoever promis'd to chuse a Representative in Parliament in the true Interest of King *William*, and these Kingdoms, broke his Promise if he chose a Tacker. We shall not inquire into what the Town of *Southampton* did, taking it for granted that so worshipful a Body wou'd not be worse than their Words.

The Port of *Ramsgate* sent up also an Address; and the Inhabitants seem to see as far into Things as the best Politicians in *Kent*. By this, quo they, we apprehend he endeavours as much as in him lyeth to dethrone your Majesty, and to subvert the Protestant Religion in these your Majesty's Realms and Kingdoms, and to invade our Liberties and Properties. As rightly as this was guess'd, it had been much for the Advantage of these Men's Apprehensions, if it had been possible for *Lewis* the Fourteenth to have endeavour'd any thing else by it; then we might have seen how good at guessing they had been.

The Corporation of *Marlborough*

Went farther than any we have yet mention'd. In their Address, they were so angry with the *French*
 Q 3 King,

King, that if it was in their Power, they wou'd use him as ill as the Pretender. and so wou'd a great many other Corporations, tho' they were not so happy as to speak their Minds, as the *Marlborough* Men after this manner, *We do humbly implore your most Sacred Majesty to assist your Allies, with such Fleets and Armies as may Chastise the Insolence of that Haughty Monarch, so far as to make him know, that not only his Grandson the Duke of Anjou has no Title to the Crown of Spain, but that even the Crown he wears himself is an Appendix to the Crown of England.*

The Lord Bishop of *London*, with the Clergy of the City of *London*,

Presented an Address the 13th of *November*, 1701. Wherein are these Expressions, *We are too sensible, Great Sir, of our late Danger of Popery and Arbitrary Power, and of the great Goodness of God in Delivering us, by the advancing your Majesty to the Throne, to be so unthankful to God, and ungrateful to our Deliverer, as to Court new Dangers.* His Majesty did not Live four Months after, and we see how Grateful this Right Reverend, and Reverend Clergy were then for Delivering the Church from *Danger*. So that 'tis too plain the Disaffected wou'd have brought up that Chimæra in her present Majesty's Time. Who has all along been the most Zealous Defender of the Church of *England* as by Law Establish'd? They did not Charge *King William* with it, tho' they might have done it with equal Reason, for the King did not more Deliver, than the Queen has Defended it. The next Address is from the Diocess of *Exeter*, presented by Dr. *Atterbury*, &c. It seems to be a Handsome, Cool Address, and indeed Passion does not become the Clergy, a little warmth of Stile on such an Occasion had not been improper, if it had consisted with the Decorum of the Cloath. One does not know what to say in such

such Cases, a Man that may Preach warmly in Praise of his Dead Friend, may not as warmly Pen an Oration on another Subject. But what signifies Conjecture? And after all it may appear warm enough, if it had not been in Company of some that are so very Flaming. The Address from the Corporation of *Brackley* may be distinguish'd from the rest, by the Parentheses, with which it is adorn'd. An *Antick* Decoration we confess, but we doubt not the Pen that drew it knew what was to the Purpose better than we can tell him. ' Your
 ' Rightful and Lawful Title to these Crowns (a Point
 ' as it appears by the French Kings late Declaration,
 ' not only to your Prejudice otherwise determin'd abroad, but even Controverted and Denied by some
 ' of our mistaken Countrymen at home, who at the
 ' same time unreasonably pretend to an equal Share
 ' in your Majesty's Affections) knowing how much it
 ' is the Right of the People under Apprehensions of
 ' Danger to Address to your Majesty, do humbly take
 ' hold of this Occasion of laying our Fears and Jealousies before you; which at this deplorable Jun-
 ' cture are so many and so very great, considering
 ' the Exorbitant Power of *France* abroad, and the
 ' unfortunate Misunderstandings among some of our
 ' Selves at home, that they are enough to make any
 ' Men (but English Men) under any Prince (but your
 ' Majesty) abandon themselves to Despair, but having it gratefully fresh in our Memories, how at
 ' the Revolution by Divine Appointment, and
 ' Call of the People, you hasten'd over (Expos'd to
 ' all Dangers) to rescue us from the Tyranny of an
 ' unfortunate Prince, who (by the fatal and pernicious Council of that Ministry then in Being) had
 ' broke through all our Laws, undermin'd our Constitution, endanger'd our Religion, and (but wonderfully prevented by you) had inevitably Enslav'd us
 ' all; so at this time, tho' we labour under the worst
 ' of Apprehensions, we doubt not, and therefore en-

' tirely depend upon it, that your Majesty will per-
 ' severe in compleating our Deliverance.—And as
 ' there are some Princes, whom no manner of Trea-
 ' ties, tho never so Sacred can bind, we hope (in a-
 ' voiding all farther fatal Delays) we shall suddenly
 ' see your Majesty (by the chearful Concurrence and
 ' hearty Assistance of a good Parliament) with your
 ' Sword in Hand (that Ballance of *Europe*) compell
 ' such wavering Princes to those steady Terms, as
 ' may conduce to a lasting Peace. And as there is
 ' nothing can contribute so much to our Security,
 ' as the Preservation of your Majesty's Person, and
 ' a true and right Understanding between you and
 ' your People, it shall be the daily Subject Matter of
 ' our Devotion in our humble Addresses to his Divine
 ' Majesty, that he will Protect and Ensure his own
 ' Vice-gerent, and grant our Senators Wisdom, pre-
 ' sented by the Honourable *Charles Egerton* Esq; and
 ' the Honourable *Harry Mordant* Esq; The next comes
 ' from the Citizens of *Oxford*. And considering how
 ' they are environ'd by the Muses, we always expect
 ' something Nice from that Quarter. And our ex-
 ' pectations are not baulk'd, if all the Addresses had
 ' spoken so tenderly of the French King, we shou'd
 ' never have known whether he was *Active* or *Passive* in
 ' the Business of Proclaiming the Pretender. For these
 ' worshipful Citizens say only, in *suffering the Pretended*
 ' *Prince of Wales to be Proclaim'd*, they don't charge
 ' him with Commanding it. But the rest of the Peo-
 ' ple of *England* determine that matter quite other-
 ' wise, so we shall not mind much what they of *Oxford*
 ' say. There had been some disagreeable Communi-
 ' cation between the King and the Parliament. Those
 ' that call'd themselves the *Country Party* at that time,
 ' of which were all the *Tackers*, who sat then in the House,
 ' had disbanded the Army, sent away the *Dutch* Guards,
 ' Fasten upon the *Irish* Grants, and give 1500 Pounds
 ' a Year apiece to 15 Persons to go over there, stay a
 ' Year

Year or two and come back again, one of whom had been taken up at the breaking out of the Assassination and Invasion Plots, had impeach'd three or four of King *William's* most faithful Ministers, &c. Upon which, the good Citizens of *Oxford* were taught to say. *It is with great Satisfaction that we reflect upon the Zeal that our Representatives have shew'd for your Majesty's Service, in the Care they have taken duly to represent to your Majesty, whatever might be necessary for out Safety at home, &c.* However in the Close they promise, to defend his Majesty's Just Rights, his unjust Rights wou'd have been a pretty thing to defend, in Opposition to all Invaders of his Crown and Dignity. Tho' the Pretender is not here mention'd, he is without doubt understood by Invaders, at least we'll believe so till the Addressers Explain themselves otherwise. The University of *Oxford* name not the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and they were in the right on't. But righter still was the City of *Hereford*, who call the Chevalier, The Pretended and Drest up Prince of *Wales*. The French King Drest him up some Months ago to send him to *Scotland*, but neither Pretending nor Dressing will do the Business. The City of *Hereford* sent up two Addresses from the same Place, the first being call'd

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Hereford.

The Second,

The humble Address of the Mayor, Justices of the Peace, Grand-Jury and others, present at the last General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the City of Hereford.

In the latter they speak as plain as plain can be. Among the many Instances the French King has given

' given to the World of his breaking thro' the most
 ' solemn Oaths and Treaties, and the barbarous U-
 ' sage of his own Subjects, contrary to the Laws of
 ' God, of Nature, and of Nations, there's none
 ' more amazing to us than the last villanous Act of
 ' his in setting up a sham Prince of *Wales*. They
 don't mince the Matter like the Townsmen of *Tot-*
ness and the Citizens of *Oxford*; and those that dare
 not speak Truth in their Addresses had as good
 have kept their Speeches to themselves. The Men of
Boston in *Lincolnshire* were no Sneakers. ' We hear-
 ' ing this Presumption of the said French King, and
 ' knowing it to be agreeable and suitable to most
 ' of his perfidious Actions towards your Ma-
 ' jesty.

The City of *Durham*

Thank his Majesty ' for the great and glorious
 ' Actions which his Majesty (under God) had
 ' done for the Church of *England*.

The Borough of *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*,

Declar'd their ' utter Abhorrence and Detestation
 ' of the unparallell'd and unchristian Practice of him
 ' who stiles himself the most Christian King, in pro-
 ' claiming, &c. contrary to the Treaty of *Ryswick*,
 ' and indeed not only in the Violation of his own
 ' Oaths, Treaties and Alliances, but in Defiance of
 ' his Majesty's just Title. It is not well said of

The Borough of *Kings Lyn* in the County of *Norfolk*,

When they tell the King that *Lewis* the XIV. giving
 his Majesty's Title to the Pretender, ' sufficiently ma-
 ' nifests

‘ nifests his malicious Designs against his sacred Per-
 ‘ son. ’Twas Maliciously done if ever there was such
 a Thing as Malice in the World. There are few
 Boroughs go beyond that of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, who
 begin their Address thus :

*The Traffick that the French King makes of Trea-
 ties and Alliances is vile and abominable ; And so it
 is ; but there’s no hopes of his mending ; and we
 suppose the Confederates know him so well they
 will not trust him till they have it in their Power to
 make him honest. The Borough of *Whitchurch* in
 Hampshire are alarm’d at the French King’s vile Inten-
 tion, by declaring the Pretender King, &c. ’Twas noto-
 riously vile, and we love to see Men give every
 Thing its proper Name. We shall mention part of the
 Address sent up by*

The Lord Archbishop and Clergy of the City
 of *York*,

Because there’s something in it that will serve for a
 good Lesson to those who were of Opinion that the
 Church was in Danger. ‘ We do gratefully acknow-
 ‘ ledge that your Majesty has been the great and
 ‘ blessed Instrument of rescuing us from those two
 ‘ insupportable Evils, Popery and Arbitrary Power,
 ‘ which so lately threaten’d us, and that under God
 ‘ we owe the Continuance of our Laws, Liberties
 ‘ and Religion, and the Hopes also that they will
 ‘ always continue to your Majesty’s Care and Go-
 ‘ vernment. Three Months after this the King dy’d,
 and from him there cou’d be no Danger. From her
 Majesty they durst never say there was any. What
 wou’d these Men have ? How do they agree with
 themselves ; What Reason is to be expected from
 them. If we hear any other such Story is trump’d
 up by them, shou’d we be surpriz’d ? Or rather are
 we

we not to expect every thing that Envy, Malice, Cruelty, Pride and Avarice can produce, for 'twou'd be no hard Matter to trace the Motives of every individual Person among them from one or another of those Passions. The good Borough of *Taunton* in *Somersetshire* have seldom mist distinguishing themselves on these Occasions. They address'd in King *Charles* and King *James's* Reign, and came behind none in Extravagance of Loyalty, they are reasonably so now, and
 ' wonderfully surpriz'd at the unparallel'd Arrogance
 ' of the French King in assuming to himself a despo-
 ' tick Power over your Kingdoms, by declaring, &c.
 ' in the scandalous Violation of your undoubted
 ' Right.

The Borough of *Pembroke*

Say, ' Nor do we wonder that the King of *France*
 ' (*French King had been better*) a Climate at all times
 ' productive of Impostors, &c. who hath been always
 ' a Prosecutor of his own Interest beyond the Rules
 ' of Honour and Bounds of common Justice. This is
 most true, as is also what follows. ' For that Throne
 ' to which your Majesty alone hath a lawful and
 ' rightful Title, a Throne merited before obtain'd,
 ' the unequal Reward of your Majesty's great Ha-
 ' zards, and the humble, but voluntary offering of
 ' redeem'd Subjects whom your Majesty found upon
 ' the Brink of Slavery, and restor'd to the full Pos-
 ' session and Enjoyment of their ancient Freedom.
 If there's any thing more true in all the Writings of
 the Chancellour of *Connor*, then we are as much mi-
 taken as we humbly conceive Mr. *Lesley* is at this
 present.

The Borough of *Gosport* near *Portsmouth*,

Puts us in mind of the fine Condition we were in about the Time that the Pretender was said to make his Appearance in the World. ' When we were exposed to, and had our Properties invaded by Irish Souldiers, and were even ready to be made a Sacrifice to their bloody Designs. An Address also from

The Bishop, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Durham*,

To acknowledge the Preservation of our Religion as establish'd in the Church of England, &c. to be next under the Providence of God chiefly owing to his Majesty's Courage and Conduct which had rescu'd us from the Dangers of Popery and Arbitrary Power. You see the King rescu'd the Church from Danger, and that too when it was almost brought to the Brink of Destruction by the high Commission Court, some of the Members of which were still alive, and as good Addressers as any we have.

The Borough of *New Malton*

Say as all good Subjects shou'd have done, that their Hearts were fill'd with the utmost Indignation to find their Liberties, their Lives, and which is more than both, their Religion destin'd by this Proceeding to the French King's Will and Pleasure, to come at which he does not stick to break thro' all that Faith and Stipulation which former Times held sacred.

The

The Presbyterians of *Kingston upon Hull*

Are broader than the broadest hitherto, in declaring *their Detestation and Abhorrence of the insolent and treacherous Proceedings of that infamous Violater of Treaties, Persecutor of Protestants, and Oppressor of Countries, the French King.* We know several Doctors who wou'd reprove these Gentlemen for want of Manners: They wou'd cry out a *Crown'd Head.* But we must join with the honest Presbyterians of *Hull*; for such a Head is rather the worse than the better for having a Crown upon it. 'Tis true, the Thing might have been express'd a little more softly, as thus, in the Address from the Tinnors of *Cornwall*, presented by the Honourable *John Granville, Esq;* afterwards Lord *Granville*: *We cannot, without just Resentments, reflect on the late Proceedings of the French King in setting up, as far as in him lies, another Title to the Imperial Crown of England, thereby offering at the highest Affronts to your Majesty, as well as the greatest of Impositions on your People, not without Indignity to himself, being in Breach of that Faith which ought inviolably to be preserv'd by Princes.* Now this is civil. — If the Pretender and King *Lewis* himself had come, how easy it had been to have made an Excuse for such an Address. The Gentleman that presented it, needed only have said, *Your Majesties may see we were forc'd against our Wills to run along with the Current of Addressing, we avoided all indecent Expressions; and pray, if it please your Majesty mind it, you won't see one Word of the pretended Prince of Wales from the Beginning to the End.* No, no, we took care of that. We only say again, Support his Majesty's Person and Government against all his Enemies, in Preservation of our happy Constitution in Church and State, we meant the Fanatics all the while. And when we add, we will undergo any Hardships (greater if possible than those many of us in the late War

War were reduc'd to) we endeavour'd to frighten Folks from any War at home, and make your Majesties Work as easy as we cou'd. 'Tis true, we were oblig'd to say farther, rather than admit of any Foreign Power or Religion. But you, Sir, addressing to the *Chevalier de St. George*, are no Foreign Power, you were a Native of *St. James's*; and as for your Religion, 'tis as old as King *Lucius*. So the Business is made up, and the Addresser becomes a Minister. Nothing is like Conduct. Some hot-headed zealous Men wou'd have done like the Presbyterians of *Hull*, and call'd *Lewis Insolent, Treacherous, and Infamous*: But then there was no Hole for 'em to creep out at, and they must look for nothing but a Halter. Now your prudent discreet Persons, who had been well bred in the Courts of King *Charles* and King *James*, and understood Decorum with Respect to Arbitrary Princes wou'd have done, we doubt not as the Tinnors of *Cornwall*; for we do verily believe they sign'd the Address implicitly. And we have observ'd all along, that the Sentiments and Stile of the Addressers agree exactly with that of the Presenters, when the latter are Men of Figure, and considerable in a Party.

The next was from *Grampound* in *Cornwall*, and presented by *Francis Scobell, Esq;* and we take notice of it only to see how some People will hit on the very same Thoughts, *That highest of Affronts to your Majesty, with no less Imposition on your People: A Proceeding as unjust in it self, as dishonourable in him, being contrary to that Faith which hath ever been held most Sacred among good Princes.* After which, we come to the Preservation of our happy Constitution in Church and State. The pretended Prince of *Wales* is not mention'd here — And more must have been said to bring the Pretender into any kind of forgiving Humour.

The

The Convocation address'd more heartily, and speaking of the King's preserving the Protestant Religion, express'd themselves in a manner which the Tinnors and the Men of *Gram-pound* will do very well to imitate. For to the Protestant Religion, they add, *both here in the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd, and in all other Protestant Churches.* It's the Primitive Spirit, and worthy the Charity of the first Ages of Christianity. Part of the King's most gracious Answer: *I'm glad of this Opportunity to give you fresh Assurances of my firm Resolution in especial manner to protect and support the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd.* 'Twas hardly possible for any Man to imagine two Deans shou'd two Years after be in such a Fright for the Church, that they wou'd have ruin'd several other Protestant Churches to prevent her imaginary Danger. One of 'em has Learning and Eloquence enough for two; and 'tis well he has, for the other wants as much of both as he abounds in them: And 'tis strange that Reverend Body shou'd not find out in several Years, that he who cannot *Locute* will never *Prolocute* well.

Because we have heard often from the Gentlemen of the County of *Somerset*, in the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James*, and that they were zealous Votaries of those two Monarchs, and Admirers of their Administration. Let us now see what

The Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and others assembled at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace held at the City of Wells in and for the County of Somerset,

Say in their Address: ' The Duty, Loyalty, and
' intire Affection which we justly owe to your Majesty, and your Government; for we must, and ever
' shall acknowledge the highest Gratitude imaginable
to

' to be due to your Majesty from us, as the best of
 ' Kings, for the most transcendent Blessings next
 ' under the Divine Power we enjoy by your Ma-
 ' jesty's Auspicious Reign over us, and particularly
 ' for rescuing us, and the whole Nation, from
 ' Popery, Arbitrary Power, and Slavery, and pro-
 ' tecting us in the Protestant Religion, and in our
 ' Laws and Liberties, at a Time when they were
 ' all upon the very Brink of inviolable Ruin and
 ' Destruction. They close with some just Reflections
 on the *French King*, that *Usurping Monarch*, the pre-
 tended Prince of *Wales*, &c. See the *Gazette*, *Febru-*
ary the 5th, 1701. The Reader will wonder why we
 repeat so much of this Address, considering there is
 so little worth repeating in it, and that the Eloquence
 is not very remarkable. But if he knows what Tem-
 per that County was in about four Years ago, and
 that the pretended Danger of the Church, the Do-
 ctine of Tacking, the *Occasional Business*, and the
 rest of that Scent were as early broach'd in this
 Shire, and as zealously prosecuted as in any in *Eng-*
land; That many Tuns of good Liquids have been
 consum'd to the Success of those important Affairs,
 and but few *Kilderkins* to the Memory of King *Wil-*
liam, he will not think it strange that we give him
 an Idea of the Dispositions in *February*, which in
March were so quite contrary: For in the next
 Month the King dy'd, and the high Gratitude they
 speak of dy'd with him. There happen'd, 'tis true,
 a terrible Hurricane a Year or two afterwards:
 The Episcopal Palace was blown down, and the
 Bishop kill'd; what Changes do Tempests make in
 Places? And none suffer'd more than the People of
Somersetshire by the Storm in 1703. One Man had 5
 or 600 Trees blown down, and that must needs
 make a great Change in his Estate. Let People say
 what they will of the Constancy and Stability of
 Humane Things. 'Tis impossible but such a Storm as
 R that

that must make great Alteration, and be a very lively and terrible Instance that every thing in the World is given to change.

We took notice before of an Address from the Tinnners of *Cornwall*, presented by the Honourable *John Granville*, and with what Caution it was drawn, and we then verily believ'd it was not the true Sentiments of the *Cornish* Tinnners, who were ever lookt upon as honest Fellows, and so we shall find 'em if we read the Address that was regularly presented by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Radnor* Lord Warden of the Stannaries. From

The Gentlemen, Bounders, Adventurers, Miners, and others concern'd in the Stannaries of the *Dutchy of Cornwall*.

They are not afraid of mentioning the Pretender, nor his Patron the French King, as they deserv'd to be mention'd. We cannot without the greatest Disdain and abhorrence reflect on the late Vanity and Insolence of the common Enemy, in presuming to set up a pretended Prince of Wales, who being carefully educated in the French Idolatrous Worship and Tyrannical Maxims of Government: And speaking again of King Lewis, they add; 'Tis evident thro' the whole Course of his Reign, that he has no regard to the most sacred and solemn Ties that Divine Laws have prescrib'd, or Humane Policy found out. How comes it to pass that the former Address from the Tinnners had not the same Presenter as this, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, whose Office it naturally was. Why if we were to guess, it wou'd be that the Persons who sign'd the other Address were such as the Presenter aforesaid found agreeable to his own Sentiments, Cautious and Cunning; whereas the Lord Warden was for the Open-hearted, Honest and Sincere, and he had no less than 10000 Hands on his Side. What the Interloping Address had we know

know not, and wonder the *Gazetteer* thought it worth a Place in his Paper, or wou'd give it the Sanction of Authority. The next *Gazette* gave in the Melancholly Account of the Death of King *William*, and tho' the *Addresses* against the *Pretender* were continu'd to her present Majesty, the several Papers of that Nature that have been since presented wou'd afford us much Reason of Mirth, and serve to shew as much the Spirit and Inconsistency of the *English* with themselves, yet our Design being sufficiently prosecuted, for the present we shall conclude here. For the Occasions of most of the *Addresses* that came after, were of such a Nature that they cou'd not have been omitted. As for those on the Victories of *Blenheim* and *Ramelles*, when the Joy of the People of *England* was so just and so general, that it cou'd not but reach the Throne, and it must be with the greatest Satisfaction that her Majesty receiv'd the Homage of her Subjects on two such Triumphs; there was no room for Flattery, and every thing that's merry in those *Addresses* proceeded from Ignorance, and not from Malice and Passion. Something might be said on the Congratulation upon the Sea Victory in the *Streights*, an Advantage obtain'd over the *French* that was Glorious for her Majesty's Arms, but it being nam'd with the Immortal Battel of *Blenheim*. 'twas like making a Pigmy of a Giant. And Sir *John Leak* has not made a Campaign (if we may be allow'd the Term) in the Mediteranean, in which he has not acquir'd more Glory than was got at the Fight of *Malaga*. There was a Party who Espous'd the Interest of the Admiral who Commanded there, and another who was for Ruining him. The latter lessen'd the Advantage too much, the former too much encreas'd it, and 'twas as Pleasant to observe how they brought it into their *Addresses*, as the Vulgar rudely expresses it, by *Head and Shoulders*. 'Twas a great Action; the General shew'd he wanted neither Courage nor Conduct,

R 2

nor

nor what was unjustly laid to his Charge by his Enemies, Fidelity and Zeal ; but there being never a Ship taken or fir'd, it cannot be pretended that Victory was like Admiral *Russel's*, and yet there was never an Address upon it to King *William* ; but when some Men were addressing they thought they cou'd not put in enough, tho' the Battle of *Blenheim* was sufficient to satisfy much more eloquent Pens than any we meet with on the Affair of *Malaga*.

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